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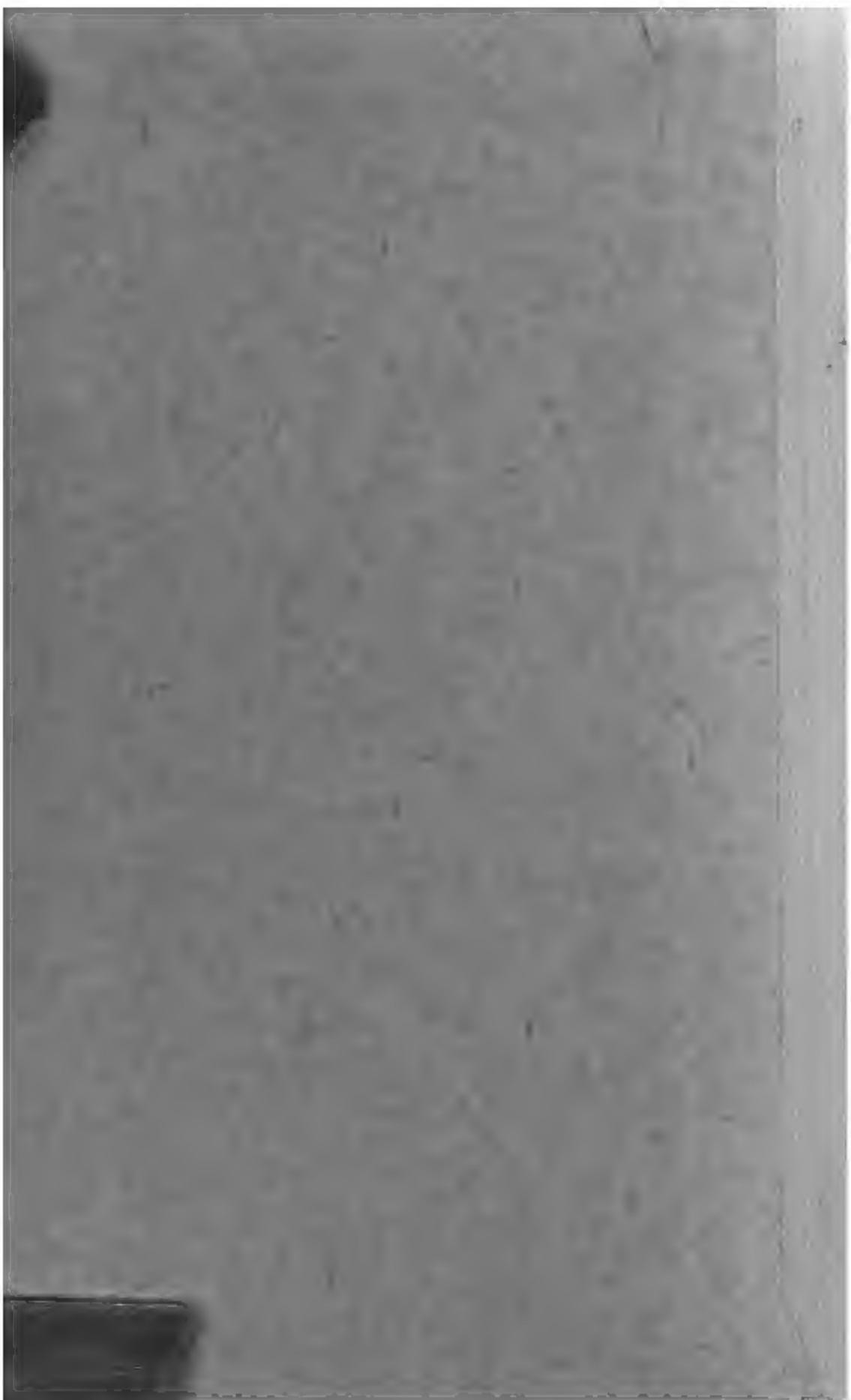
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# GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION

Exercises for Writing

## CONNECTED GREEK PROSE

WITH

INTRODUCTORY NOTES ON SYNTAX AND IDIOM  
AND RULES FOR CASES AND ACCENT

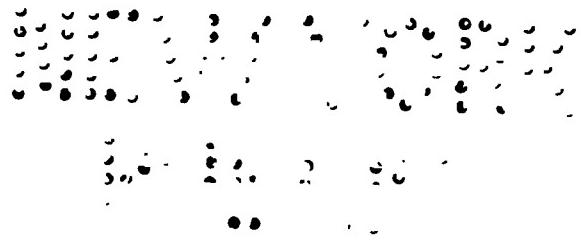
BY

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καὶ ξυνελῶν λέγοι ἄν τις τὴν Ἑλλάδα τῆς οἰκουμένης παιδευσιν εἶναι

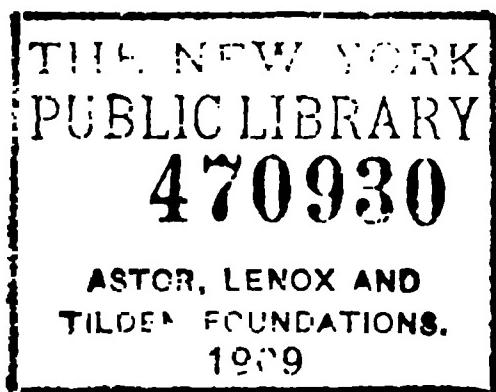


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## P R E F A C E.

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THIS book has grown out of the author's personal experience in the class-room. It is for use in writing *connected* Greek prose, and is intended to be used weekly, or semi-weekly, parallel with the daily recitations in reading Xenophon and other authors.

There is pre-supposed on the part of the student a knowledge of the forms of the language and of the principal parts of the more common irregular verbs. If he *knows* these, he will *not have to refer to any other book* in preparing his exercises. References are given, however, throughout the introductory matter to the grammars of Goodwin and of Hadley & Allen, and from them some of the examples have been taken without further acknowledgment.

The 'Notes' on idiomatic uses of article, participle, etc., will, it is hoped, be useful to all students. The introduction to Syntax includes the most essential peculiarities in the use of the Moods and Tenses. The study of this part may, at the discretion of the teacher, be postponed for use in connection with Part II. of the exercises. Attention is

especially called to the 'Table of Syntax,' pp. 58-61. It is intended for frequent reference after the preceding sections have been studied.

The 'Rules for Cases' are added, because the author believes that the student should be required to commit to memory the main uses of the cases with examples.

The 'Rules of Accent,' it is hoped, will stimulate students to the mastery of what is often neglected as a too difficult or unnecessary task. The large print should be learned first and the foot-notes afterwards as fast as interest is excited. It can now no longer be urged by teachers that the study of accent may be neglected by the student without detriment to the quality of his work. Recent publications on the subject emphasize the organic connection of the accent with word formation and lead to the hope of still further developments in the future.

The exercises in Part I. are to be written in connection with the 'Special Vocabularies.'<sup>1</sup>

It is recommended that the student commit these to memory, one at a time, in connection with the exercises on the respective subjects. If this is done, extra oral exercises upon them may easily be made in the class-room. Nos. I. and III. (end) are in-

<sup>1</sup> The arrangement of these vocabularies according to subjects follows in part a book used in French schools ('Les Mots Grecs, groupés d'après la forme et le sens,' par Michel Bréal et Anatole Bailly, Paris, 1884), but poetical or rare words have been excluded unless introduced for especial reasons.

serted as suggestions for oral work. The necessary baldness of the matter may be overlooked if it serves to fix in the memory a nucleus of a vocabulary and to give a little freedom in expressing even simple sentences in Greek.

Part II. of the exercises is somewhat more difficult, and has copious references to the Syntax. The exercises are based on selections from Greek authors, partly with the intention of giving the young student a slight introduction to the subject matter of various writers.

Part III. is for more advanced students, and is less freely annotated. The original passages, in this part, may with advantage be indicated to the student for parallel reading to familiarize him with the style and vocabulary of the Greek authors.

The 'General Vocabulary' includes all the words used in the three parts, except expressions given in notes and those in the 'Special Vocabularies': the latter, however, are referred to in each instance. The present indicative of verbs is usually given, but the present infinitive is preferred sometimes, e.g. to distinguish between *παρεῖναι* and *παριέναι*. The aorist tense in best use is sometimes added; and in deponent verbs the aorist in use, whether middle or passive, is usually given. (See Veitch, 'Greek Verbs Irregular and Defective.')

The author wishes to acknowledge that his use of Sidgwick's 'Greek Prose Composition' has suggested

the elaboration of the ‘Table of Syntax’ and of some other features of this book.

He takes pleasure also in acknowledging the kind assistance and suggestions of Mr. George G. Carey, of Baltimore, and of Prof. Edw. H. Spieker, of the Johns Hopkins University, in the revision of portions of the manuscript.

In connection with a subject hitherto so much neglected, it may be worth while to mention some of the works most frequently used in preparing the sections on Accent. For some of the rules the author alone is responsible.

1. A Practical Introduction to Greek Accentuation, by Henry W. Chandler, M.A. (2d ed., Oxford, 1881).
2. Allgemeine Lehre vom Accent der Griechischen Sprache, von D. Carl Göttling.
3. Ausführliche Grammatik der Griechischen Sprache, von Dr. Raphael Kühner.
4. Vergleichendes Accentuationssystem des Sanskrit und Griechischen, von Franz Bopp.
5. Redetheile im Griechischen und Lateinischen, von Leopold Schröder.

To Professor Bloomfield’s articles reference is made in the foot-notes.

F. G. A.

BALTIMORE, November, 1889.

# CONTENTS.

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	PAGE
<b>NOTES ON IDIOM AND SYNTAX . . . . .</b>	<b>3</b>
§§ 1, 2.     Conjunctions and Particles . . . . .	3
§§ 3-8.     Use of Article . . . . .	7
§ 4.         Position of Article . . . . .	8
§ 5.         Article with Adjectives . . . . .	10
§ 6.         Article with Participles . . . . .	11
§§ 7, 8.     Article with Adverbs and Phrases . . . . .	11
§§ 9, 10.    Pronouns . . . . .	13
§ 11.         ‘That’ in English . . . . .	15
§§ 12-15.    Participles . . . . .	16
§ 13.         Participle with article . . . . .	17
§§ 14, 15.    Participle alone . . . . .	18
§ 16.         Genitive Absolute . . . . .	21
§ 17.         λανθάνω, etc., with Participle . . . . .	22
§ 18.         Use of the Negatives . . . . .	23
§ 19.         The MOODS . . . . .	24
§ 20.         The Particle <i>ἀντί</i> . . . . .	25
§§ 21-31.    The TENSES . . . . .	26
§ 22.         Tenses in the Indicative . . . . .	27
§ 23.         Aorist . . . . .	27
§ 24.         Ingressive Aorist . . . . .	28
§ 25.         Aorist as distinguished from the Perfect	28
§ 26.         Pluperfect . . . . .	29
§ 27.         Present and Imperfect of Attempted Action . . . . .	30
§ 28.         Primary and Secondary Tenses . . . . .	30
§ 30.         Tenses in Other Moods . . . . .	32
§ 31.         Tenses of the Participle . . . . .	32

	PAGE
<b>§§ 32-34. SYNTAX OF INDEPENDENT SENTENCES . . . . .</b>	<b>34</b>
§ 33. Statements and Questions . . . . .	35
§ 34. Deliberative Sentences . . . . .	36
§ 35. Commands, Exhortations, Wishes . . . . .	37
<b>§§ 36-59. SYNTAX OF DEPENDENT SENTENCES . . . . .</b>	<b>38</b>
§§ 36-38. Final Sentences . . . . .	38
§ 39. Definite and Indefinite Sentences . . . . .	40
§§ 40-47. Conditional Sentences . . . . .	41
§ 48. Causal Sentences . . . . .	46
§ 49-50. Relative Sentences . . . . .	47
§ 51. Temporal Sentences . . . . .	48
§ 52. Consecutive or Result Clauses . . . . .	50
§§ 53-59. Oratio Obliqua . . . . .	51
§ 60. Table of Syntax — a Summary of §§ 32-59	58
<b>§§ 61-66. RULES FOR THE CASES . . . . .</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>§§ 67-79. RULES FOR ACCENT . . . . .</b>	<b>77</b>
 <b>EXERCISES :</b>	
<b>SPECIAL VOCABULARIES . . . . .</b>	<b>95</b>
Part I. Nos. I.-XXIV. . . . .	105
Part II. Nos. XXV.-XLIV. . . . .	122
Part III. Nos. XLV.-LXX. . . . .	140
<b>GENERAL VOCABULARY . . . . .</b>	<b>165</b>

## **NOTES ON IDIOM AND SYNTAX.**



# GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

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## NOTES ON IDIOM AND SYNTAX.

### § 1. Conjunctions and Particles in Independent Sentences (H. §§ 1036–1051).

For temporal conjunctions, etc., used in dependent clauses, see § 51.

In writing connected Greek prose, the first thing necessary to notice is the use of the conjunctions and connective particles. In English, sentences often follow each other abruptly without connecting particles. In Greek this is seldom the case. Thus, in beginning a story, we say: ‘There was once.’ The Greek says: *ἡν γάρ ποτε*, ‘*for* there was once.’

It will therefore be a safe rule in writing Greek, *always to begin each clause with a conjunction or particle*. Often there will be more than one.

In the English exercises which follow, this peculiarity of the Greek will be largely taken for granted, so that the student will have to insert the proper particles and conjunctions. Some of these particles cannot stand first in a clause, but must come after *one or more words*; e. g. Εὐνοφῶν οὖν: οὗτοι δέ. The

sign † will be prefixed to these postpositive words in the list given below.

**Caution:** The conjunction is suppressed when one of two finite verbs is translated into Greek by a participle.

'But Xenophon interrupted him in the midst (and) said as follows,' ὁ μέντοι Ξενοφῶν μεταξὺ ὑπολαβὼν ἔλεξεν ὥδε, Anab. III. i. 27. With this compare —

'Cleanor rose (and) said as follows,' Κλεάνωρ ἀνέστη καὶ ἔλεξεν ὥδε, Anab. III. ii. 3; this latter might have been written Κλεάνωρ ἀναστὰς ἔλεξεν ὥδε.

The most common connectives are those meaning *and*, *but*, *for*. These and a few other common words are given in § 2.

In reading Greek the student should always notice the connection of sentences. If he would make a list of conjunctions and particles in a few pages of Greek previously read, he would soon form the habit and gradually familiarize himself even with the more difficult ones.

## § 2. Particles and Conjunctions used in Independent Sentences.

*And*; *καί*, † *δέ* (less often enclitic † *τέ*).

*But*; *ἀλλά*, † *δέ* (with or without † *μέν* in a preceding clause).

*Therefore*; † *οὖν*, † *τοίνυν*, *ώστε*.

*Yet*; *however*; † *μέντοι*.

*For*; † *γάρ*.

*Also*; *even*; *καί*.

*Not even; οὐδέ.*

*And not; οὐδέ (do not say καὶ οὐ).*

*Not . . . nor; οὐ(κ) . . . οὐδέ.*

*Neither . . . nor; οὔτε . . . οὔτε.*

When  $\mu\bar{n}$  is the proper negative (see § 18), use  $\mu\bar{n}\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\mu\eta\delta\acute{e}$ , etc.

It will be noticed that these Greek words have more than one translation.

†  $\mu\acute{e}n$  . . . †  $\delta\acute{e}$  are used to contrast words and clauses. With them the article is often equivalent to a pronoun. ‘Indeed;’ ‘on the one hand . . . on the other,’ are generally awkward, and over-translate the idea. They may often be rendered into English by emphasizing the words to which they are attached.

οὐ μὲν οὐδὲν, οὐ δὲ πολλὰ κερδαίνει, ‘one man gains nothing, another (gains) much.’

τότε μὲν . . . τότε δέ, ‘at one time . . . at another.’

οὐ μὲν οὐτως εἰπεν· ἀκούσας δὲ οὐ Τισσαφέρνης, ‘he spoke thus, but Tissaphernes when he heard,’ Anab. II. iii. 24.

It must be noticed that  $\mu\acute{e}n$  does not connect its clause with what precedes, but *looks forward* to what follows. Therefore some other particle (like  $\ou$ ) is needed with it to connect the sentence with what goes before: e. g. οἱ μὲν οὖν πρῶτοι, Anab. II. ii. 17.

οὐ δέ is often used meaning ‘and he,’ ‘but he,’ without preceding οὐ μέν.

**δή** is one of the most frequent particles, and at the same time one of the most difficult to render. It may imply simply a gesture, an intonation of the voice, or the emphasis of another word. It often gives to conjunctions an ironical force. It may sometimes be rendered ‘accordingly,’ ‘so then,’ ‘now,’ ‘you see,’ ‘in particular,’ ‘in truth.’ Cf. H. § 1037.

**ἀλλά** means ‘but,’ or, in beginning a speech or sentence, ‘well !’ ‘why !’

**καί** means ‘and,’ ‘also,’ ‘even.’

† **δέ** means ‘and,’ ‘but.’

† **γάρ** means ‘for,’ ‘since.’ It often implies something easily inferred from the context (yes) ‘for’; (no) ‘for,’ etc. This is especially frequent with **καὶ γάρ** and **ἀλλὰ γάρ**, as, Soph., *O. T.*, 338, 339: —

(ΤΕΙΡ.) . . . ἐμὲ ψέγεις.

(ΟΙΔ.) τίς γὰρ . . . οὐκ ἀν δργίζοιτο;

TEIRESIAS. ‘. . . You blame me.’

OEDIPUS. (Yes, I do, or, I do indeed), ‘for who would not grow angry?’

**καὶ γὰρ καὶ καπνὸς ἐφαίνετο**, ‘and’ (they knew the king was near,) ‘for smoke also appeared,’ Anab. II. ii. 15. **καὶ γὰρ δὴ ἕως μὲν πόλεμος ἦν**, ‘and’ (this is clear,) ‘for while there was war,’ II. vi. 2. **καὶ γὰρ οὖν φιλίᾳ μὲν ἐπομένους οὐδέποτε εἰχεν**, ‘and’ (this was natural,) ‘for he had none following him from friendship,’ II. vi. 13.

ἀλλὰ γὰρ καὶ περαινεῖν ἦδη ὥρα, ‘but’ (enough of talk,) ‘for it is now time also to be doing,’ Anab. III. ii. 32.

To introduce *dependent* clauses, use the regular temporal and causal conjunctions meaning *when*, *while*, *since*, *before*, *because*, etc. (see §§ 48 and 51), or use genitive absolute or other participial forms.

### § 3. THE ARTICLE.

There is no indefinite article in Greek. English *a* (*an*) must therefore usually be omitted in translating; e.g. *ποταμός*, ‘a river.’ The indefinite *tis* (*quidam*) is used when the author has in mind some particular person or thing, but does not name it; e.g. *γυνή τις δρυν εἶχεν*, ‘a (certain) woman had a hen.’

**The Definite Article, English ‘the.’** (G. § 141.

H. § 656 ff.)

The student who has learned to dispense with the definite article in Latin must be cautioned to return to English usage and regularly translate ‘the’ by *ό*, *ἡ*, *τό*.

Some peculiarities of omission and usage may be noted.

(a) **Class-names** (generic) and **Abstract Nouns** often take the article; e.g. ‘man,’ *ό ἄνθρωπος* or *οἱ ἄνθρωποι*, ‘virtue,’ *ἡ ἀρετή*, ‘justice,’ *ἡ δικαιοσύνη*.

(b) With **Proper Names** the article may be omitted just as in English: *Κῦρος*, ‘Cyrus,’ *Ξενοφῶν*, ‘Xenophon;’ but it is often used, especially to mark them as ‘the well-known,’ or ‘the above-mentioned.’ *ό Σωκράτης*, ‘Socrates’ (the well-known).

(c) The definite article is generally used where we employ the possessive *his*, *hers*, etc., provided the connection is clear; e. g. ἔρχεται πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, ‘she comes to her father.’

**§ 4. Position of the Article.** (G. § 142, 1 and 2.  
H. §§ 666–668).

(a) **Attributive** position. When a noun has *any limiting word*, whether *an adjective or a genitive*, the definite article, if used at all, must immediately precede, not the noun, but the limiting genitive, adjective, or adverb.

Hence we can say, ὁ κακὸς ἀνὴρ, ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ κακός, ἀνὴρ ὁ κακός, all meaning ‘the bad man.’

The three positions are given above in the order of their frequency.

ἡ ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν φέρουσα ὁδός, or η ὁδὸς η ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν φέρουσα, ‘the road leading to the Acropolis.’

αἱ μεγάλαι πόλεις, or (αἱ) πόλεις αἱ μεγάλαι, ‘the large cities.’

οἱ ἐνδοθεν ὄπλιται, ‘the hoplites within.’

Often the second position is more natural with an explanatory word or phrase.

οἱ ὄπλιται οἱ ἐνδοθεν, i. e. ‘the ones who are within.’

So above, η ὁδὸς η, etc., ‘the one which leads.’

• (b) **Predicate** position. G. § 142, 3. H. § 670.

If the article is placed *directly before the noun*, and

there only, the meaning is changed, and the adjective is predicated of the noun. Thus:

*κακὸς ὁ ἀνήρ*, or *ὁ ἀνήρ κακός*, means ‘*the man* is bad.’

The position is the same whether a copula is used or not.

*ἡσαν αἱ Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις Τισσαφέρνους*, ‘the Ionian cities were Tissaphernes’s.’

But *ἡσαν αἱ Τισσαφέρνους πόλεις Ἰωνικαί*, ‘Tissaphernes’s cities were Ionian.’

*Attributive position.*

*ὁ σοφὸς ἀνήρ*  
*ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός*  
*ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός*

} ‘the wise  
man,’

*Predicate position.*

*ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός*  
*σοφὸς ὁ ἀνήρ*

} ‘the man  
is wise.’

All dependent genitives (*except the personal pronouns and partitives*) may be put in the attributive position. G. § 142, 1, note. H. § 666, *a, b, c*.

*ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ* or *ὁ πατὴρ ὁ ἐμός*, ‘my father.’

*ὁ ἔμαυτοῦ πατήρ* or *ὁ πατὴρ ὁ ἔμαυτοῦ*, ‘my own father.’

*οἱ τῶν Θηβαίων στρατηγοί* or *οἱ στρατηγοὶ οἱ τῶν Θηβαίων* (also the predicate position, *οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Θηβαίων*), ‘the Theban generals.’

The personal pronouns, however, must have the predicate position, e. g. *ὁ πατὴρ ἐμοῦ*, or *ἐμοῦ ὁ πατὴρ*, ‘my father.’

*αὐτοῦ ἡ οἰκία*, ‘his (ejus) house’ (but *ἡ ἑαυτοῦ οἰκία*, ‘his own (sua) house’).

So also with partitives the predicate position is used, e.g. ὁ *ἡμισυς τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ*, ‘the half of the number.’ .

(c) With **Demonstrative Pronouns**. Nouns usually require the article with *οὗτος*, *ἐκεῖνος*, and *ὅδε*. The pronoun then has the predicate position, e.g. *οὗτος ὁ ἀνήρ*, ‘this man.’ G. § 142, 4. H. § 673.

(d) The adjectives *μέσος*, ‘middle of;’ *ἄκρος*, ‘top of;’ *ἔσχατος*, ‘last of;’ take the predicate position.

*μέση η πόλις*, ‘the middle of the city.’ G. § 142, 4, Note 4. H. § 671.

(e) *αὐτός* in the attributive position means ‘same;’ in the predicate position it means ‘self.’

ὁ *αὐτὸς ἀνήρ* or ὁ *ἀνήρ ὁ αὐτός*, ‘the same man;’ *τὰ αὐτά* (= *ταῦτα*), ‘the same things.’

*αὐτὸς ὁ ἀνήρ*, ‘the man himself.’

### § 5. Article with Adjectives. (G. § 139. H. §§ 621, 622.)

In English we often use with the definite article an adjective alone, leaving the noun understood, e.g. *the gay, the young, the good*. In Greek also this is very frequent with all genders.

*οἱ πολλοί*, ‘the many;’ *τὰ ἐπιτήδεια*, ‘necessaries;’ *οἱ σοφοί*, ‘the wise.’

*The neuter adjective and article often form an ab-*

stract noun: *τὸ πονηρόν*, ‘evil’ (cf. ὁ *πονηρός*, ‘the evil one).

So *τὸ ἀληθές*, ‘the true,’ ‘truth’ (= *ἀληθεῖα*).

Sometimes the article is omitted, *τὸ μέσον* or *μέσον*, ‘the middle;’ (*τὰ*) *ἀγαθά*, *bona*.

#### § 6. Article with Participles. (G. § 270, 2. H. § 966.)

In like manner the participle with the article is used as a noun. The beginner should learn to use this freely. It is especially convenient in translating relative clauses.

ὁ λύσας, ‘he who loosed.’

ὁ λυσάμενος, ‘he who ransomed.’

ὁ λυθείς, ‘he who was released.’

ὁ λελυμένος, ‘he who has been set at liberty.’

ὁ λύσων, ‘he who is to release.’

ἐπὶ τούτων τῶν ἐλεφάντων τῶν μάλιστα χειροηθῶν, ‘(they mount) upon those elephants which are especially well broken.’

τὰ γιγνόμενα, ‘those things which are going on;’ τὰ γεγενημένα, ‘the things which have happened.’

#### § 7. Article with Adverbs and Phrases. (G. § 141, 3. H. § 600.)

Adverbs and limiting phrases, such as prepositions and their cases, may be used with the article and *noun*. *The noun* may be, and frequently is, omitted,

just as in the case of the article with adjectives or participles.

*Χειρίσοφος καὶ οἱ σὺν ἐκείνῳ (στρατιῶται),* ‘Chirisophus and those with him.’

*οἱ ἄνω πολέμιοι,* ‘the enemy who are above.’

*οἱ ἔμπροσθεν,* ‘those in front.’

*ὑπὸ τῶν ὅπιοθεν,* ‘by those in the rear.’

*τοῖς δὲ παρ’ ἑαυτῷ παρήγγειλεν,* ‘he gave orders to those with him,’ Anab. IV. iii. 29 (here some word like *στρατιώταις* is easily supplied).

*οἱ δὲ ἄνω . . . ἐκλείπουσι τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἄκρα,* ‘the (enemy) above abandon the heights above the river,’ Anab. IV. iii. 23.

Here *πολέμιοι* is easily supplied from *ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνω πολεμίους* in the preceding sentence, while *ἄκρα* might have been omitted, leaving *τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ ποταμοῦ*, ‘the (parts) above the river.’ So in the next section *τὰ πέραν*, ‘matters on the other side of the river.’

§ 8. The **neuter article** may be put before any part of speech or combination of words, and thus make a *temporary neuter noun*.

*τὸ Ξέρξης,* ‘the word *Xerxes*.’

*τὸ εἰ βούλει,* ‘the expression *if you will*.’

*τὸ πόλεως προπαροξύνεται,* ‘the word *πόλεως* is proparoxytone.’ G. § 141, Note 7. H. § 600 (a).

**Caution.** Never use the article alone to express *he, him, she, her, etc.* This is a mistake often made because the beginner has seen *οἱ μέν*, ‘these;’ *οἱ δέ*, ‘those.’ *With these particles* the article may be so

used, and ὁ δέ, ‘and he,’ may be used without a preceding ὁ μέν. So also ὁ μέν may be followed by something else than ὁ δέ as a contrast.

**§ 9. (a) PRONOUNS. Demonstrative; Personal;  
Reflexive.**

The **personal endings of the verb** serve for the unemphatic English pronouns in the nominative case; the **oblique cases** of *αὐτός* (or of ὁ μέν, ὁ δέ) translate the pronouns not in the nominative. G. §§ 79 ff., 144 ff. H. § 261 ff., 677 ff.

When greater emphasis is required, the appropriate pronouns of the first and second persons and ὁ μέν, ἡ μέν, οἱ δέ, etc., are employed.

To give demonstrative meaning we use *οὗτος*, *όδε*, or *ἐκεῖνος*. Of these, *οὗτος* and *όδε*, ‘this,’ generally refer to what is near; *ἐκεῖνος*, ‘that,’ refers to what is more remote.

Notice that *οὗτος* is the regular antecedent of the relative pronoun.

**Difference between οὗτος and οὕδε.** *οὗτος* (*τοιοῦτος*, *οὗτως*, etc.) often refers to something just said, while *οὕδε* (*τοιόσδε*, *ώδε*, etc.) refers to what follows, e. g. *ταῦτ' εἶπεν*, ‘thus he spoke;’ but *τάδε εἶπεν*, ‘he spoke as follows.’

*οὗτος* was often used colloquially in direct address.

*οὗτος, τί ποιεῖς;* ‘you there! what are you doing?’

*οὗτος, οὖπὶ τοῦ τέγους, κατάβαινε,* ‘you there on the roof! come down!’ cf. Ar. *Nubes*, 1502.

## (b) Tables of Personal and Reflexive Pronouns.

	Nom. Case regularly.	Nominative if em- phatic.	Gen., Dative, and Accus.
I, we, of me, etc.,	Pers. ending of verb,	ἐγώ, ἡμεῖς.	ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ, ἡμῶν, etc.
Thou, you, of you, etc.,	Pers. ending of verb,	σύ, ὑμεῖς.	σοῦ, σοί, σέ, ὑμῶν, etc.
he, she, it,	Pers. ending of verb,	δούλευ, ἡ δέ, etc., or de- mons. pron.	αὐτοῦ, αὐτῷ, αὐ- τόν, αὐτῆς, αὐ- τῇ, etc.
they,	Pers. ending of verb.	οἱ μέν, οἱ δέ, etc.	αὐτῶν, αὐτοῖς, αὐ- τούς, αὐτάς, etc.

Self = αὐτός.	Nominative. Reg. Intens.	Nominative (with pronoun added).	
I myself, we our- selves,	αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό,	ἐγὼ αὐτός, (αὐτή), ἡμεῖς αὐτοί.	ἐμαυτοῦ, etc., ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, etc.
Thou thyself, you yourselves,	αὐτός, αὐτή,	σὺ αὐτός, ὑμεῖς αὐτοί, etc.	σεαυτοῦ, etc., ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, etc.
he himself, etc.,	αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό,	αὐτός + demons. pronoun.	ἴαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ, etc., ἔαυτων, etc.

## Examples: —

‘I saw her,’ εἶδον αὐτήν. ‘I saw her myself,’ αὐτὸς εἶδον αὐτήν.

‘He struck him,’ αὐτὸν ἐπάταξε. ‘She struck herself,’ αὐτὴν ἐπάταξε.

‘His head,’ ἡ κεφαλὴ αὐτοῦ. ‘His own head,’ ἡ ἔαυτοῦ κεφαλή.

‘Their house,’ *aὐτῶν οἰκία*. ‘These ran, those fought it out,’ *οἱ μὲν ἀπέδραμον, οἱ δὲ ἀπεμάχοντο*.

‘He smiled and said,’ *ὁ δὲ γελάσας εἶπε*.

**§ IO. Relative Pronouns.** A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number. Its case depends on the construction of its own clause. If the relative is the subject, the verb takes the *person* of the antecedent.

**Assimilation or Attraction.** A very common Greek idiom is the changing of the relative from the accusative case to the case of the antecedent, if the latter happens to be in the genitive or dative.

*τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὃν ἔχει* (for *οὓς ἔχει*), ‘some of the soldiers whom he has.’

*τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς οἷς ἔχομεν* (for *ᾳ ἔχομεν*), ‘with the good things which we have.’

This is called assimilation or attraction of case. The antecedent, when easily supplied, may be omitted; it is then represented by its case only.

*ἡσθη οἷς εἶδε* (as if *τούτοις ᾧ εἶδε*), ‘he was pleased with what he saw.’ G. §§ 151–154. H. §§ 993 ff.

### **§ II. ‘That’ in English.**

The beginner must be on his guard in translating the various uses of the word ‘that.’

1. ‘*That* man;’ a demonstrative pronoun, *ἐκεῖνος*.
2. ‘The book *that* I read;’ a relative pronoun, *ὅς, ᾃ, ὅ*.

3. ‘He said *that* Cyrus was slain;’ either *ὅτι* (*ώς*) + finite verb, or omit and use infinitive.
4. ‘I know *that* I am blind;’ *ὅτι* (*ώς*) + finite verb, or omit and use nominative of participle.
5. ‘He gave orders *that* Orontes should be killed;’ omit and use infinitive.
6. ‘He runs up *that* he may see;’ *ἴνα*, *ώς*, *ὅπως* + subjunctive or optative.
7. ‘He runs *so* fast *that* he escapes;’ (*οὕτως*) . . . *ώστε*.

### Examples: —

1. ἐκείνης τῆς γυναικός, ‘of that woman.’
2. τὴν βίβλον ἣν ἀνέγνω, ‘the book that I read.’
3. ἔλεγε ὅτι (*ώς* = ‘how that’) Κῦρος ἀπέθανε (H.\* *ἀπόθανοι*), or ἔλεγε Κῦρον ἀποθανεῖν, ‘he said that Cyrus was killed.’
4. οἶδα ὅτι τυφλός εἰμι οτ οἶδα τυφλὸς ὡν, ‘I know that I am blind.’
5. τοῦτον ἐκέλευσα πάντα σημαίνειν ἐμοί, ‘I gave orders that this one should tell me all,’ or ‘I ordered him to tell.’
6. ἀποκτείνει με . . . *ἴνα* αὐτὸς τὸν χρυσὸν ἔχῃ (cf. Eur. *Hec.* 27), ‘he slays me that he may himself have the gold.’
7. οὕτως ταχέως ἔτρεχεν ὥστε ἀπέφυγε, ‘he ran so fast that he escaped.’

### § 12. Participles. (G. §§ 275–280. H. §§ 965–987.)

The student must learn to use the participle freely. *While in Latin* there are only two active and two

passive participles, in Greek there is a full set (theoretically at least) in the active, middle, and passive. In Latin, e. g., *victus* means ‘having been conquered,’ and when it is necessary to say ‘having conquered,’ we must use some phrase like ‘cum vicisset.’ In Greek we can pass from tense to tense and voice to voice without changing from the participle to the finite verb; e. g.—

*νικῶν*, ‘conquering ;’ *νικώμενος*, ‘(being) conquered.’

*νικήσας*, ‘having conquered ;’ *νικηθείς*, ‘having been conquered ;’ and so on.

It is worth while to remind the beginner here, as in the indicative mood, that the aorist will usually be the tense to employ for the English perfect unless *completion* is insisted upon; e. g. *νενικημένος* ‘having been reduced to a state of subjection.’

§ 13. **Participle with Article.** (G. §§ 258, 276, 2.  
H. § 938.)

Just as the infinitive is a *verbal noun*, so the participle is a *verbal adjective*. It may be used, therefore, like any other adjective to qualify a noun.

This is natural and easily understood. But the next step needs much more emphasis. As the article and adjective stand for a noun, so may the article with the participle, the noun being omitted in both instances. The combination is equivalent to ‘he who’ and a finite verb. Examples of this have already been given in § 6.

### § 14. Participle alone.

We come now to the participle without noun or article.

(a) Let the beginner clearly understand that the participle will usually require, or at least admit of, something more than mere tense translations like ‘being,’ ‘having.’ He will often have to add to his translation some word like ‘when,’ ‘because,’ ‘since,’ ‘although,’ ‘if,’ ‘in order that.’ The same thought may also be expressed by various conjunctions with the appropriate finite verb, but the participle is often much more convenient, whether under the form of the *genitive absolute* or *any other case* to which the participle is attached. E. g. (accusative case): —

‘He impaled him (when) dead,’ *αὐτὸν τεθνηκότα ἀνεσταύρωσεν*.

So in dative case, ‘they get upon the elephants as they lie there,’ *ἐπιβαίνουσι τοῖς ἐλέφασι κειμένοις*.

(b) In English phrases like ‘by doing this he saved her’ (*τοῦτο ποιῶν αὐτὴν ἔσωσεν*), it is natural to think of a preposition, or at least some case other than the nominative, as a translation for ‘by,’ ‘with,’ ‘in,’ etc. But if the habit is formed of examining the real connection, the construction will be clear at a glance.

**CAUTION.** On the other hand, some phrases containing ‘from . . . -ing,’ or ‘of . . . -ing,’ must not be translated by the *participle*, but by the infinitive or some other construction.

'Nothing will prevent you *from flinging* yourself into the Barathrum,' οὐδέν σε κωλύσει σεαυτὸν ἐμβαλεῖν ἐς τὸ βάραθρον, Ar. *Nub.* 1449. 'They are also afraid *of falling* off,' φοβοῦνται καὶ τὸ καταπεσεῖν, *Anab.* III. ii. 19. 'He was afraid *of being* arrested,' ἔδεδοίκει ὅπως μὴ συλληφθῆσοιτο, *Isoc.* 17, 22. See also § 52 (end).

§ 15. Below are given examples of some of the most common attendant circumstances and relations defined by the participle, such as **Time**, **Cause**, **Condition**, **Limitation**, and (in future) **Purpose**. G. §§ 275–280. H. §§ 965–987.

I. **Time.** English 'when,' 'as,' 'while,' 'after (that).'

(Nom.) After they had selected men they send them,' καὶ ἄνδρας ἐλόμενοι πέμπουσι, *Anab.* I. iii. 20. Usually rendered by present participle.

'When he had done this he crossed over,' ταῦτα δὲ πειγόσας διέβαινε, *I.* iv. 17.

(Acc.) 'He saw me as I was passing by,' εἶδέν με παριόντα.

(Gen. and Dat.) 'He despised him while he was absent and reviled him when he was present,' τούτου μὲν κατεφρόνει ἀπόντος, παρόντι δὲ ἐλοιδορεῖτο.

(Dat.) 'And there ran up to Xenophon while he was breakfasting a couple of young men,' καὶ ἀριστῶντι τῷ Ξενοφῶντι προσέτρεχον δύω νεανίσκω, *Anab.* IV. iii. 10; cf. ff.

2. **Cause, manner, means.** English, 'because,' 'by,' etc.

'I weep for them because they are involved in misfortune,' κείνους δὲ κλαίω συμφορᾶ κεχρημένους.

**3. Accompaniment.** English, ‘with.’

This is often translated by using the participles *ἔχων*, *λαβών*, *ἄγων*, *φέρων*, *χρώμενος*.

‘He came with (i. e. bringing) the money,’ *ἥλθε φέρων τὸ ἀργύριον*.

**4. Condition.** (Negative *μή*.) Translated ‘if.’

The protasis of a conditional sentence is often represented by a participle.

‘But you will soon know, if you listen,’ *σὺ δὲ κλύων* (= *ἐὰν κλύης*) *εἴσει τάχα* (G. § 226).

So too the genitive absolute.

‘If they should conquer they would kill nobody, but if they should be defeated not one of them would survive,’ *νικῶντες μὲν οὐδένα ἀν κατακάνοιεν, ήττηθέντων δὲ αὐτῶν οὐδεὶς ἀν λειφθείη*, Anab. III. i. 2.

In the following example there are two ‘if’ clauses expressed by participles, one by the genitive absolute (because the subject changes from ‘I’ to ‘Cyrus’) and the other by the nominative.

‘I should wish, in case I went away against the will of Cyrus (if Cyrus were unwilling), to escape his notice in departing (or when I went off),’ *βουλοίμην δ' ἀν ἀκοντος ἀπιὼν Κύρου λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθώι*, Anab. I. iii. 17.

**5. Concession or Limitation.** English, ‘although.’

*Participle with or without καίπερ.*

'Although they fared ill they did not retreat, κακῶς πράττοντες, οὐκ ἀπεχώρησαν.'

'And they were not repulsed, although they suffered severely,' καὶ οὐκ ἀπελαύνοντο καίπερ μεγάλως προσπταιόντες, Hdt. VII. 210.

**6. Purpose.** English, 'to,' 'in order to.'

Purpose is expressed by the future participle and ώς. With verbs of motion ώς may be omitted.<sup>1</sup>

'He came to ransom his daughter,' ἦλθε λυσόμενος θύγατρα, Il. I. 13.

'And Aeneas, when he saw a man with (or 'wearing,' ἔχων) a handsome robe running to throw himself over, took hold of him with the intention of stopping him,' καὶ Αἰνέας . . . ὃδών τινα θέοντα ώς ρίψοντα ἐαυτόν, στολὴν ἔχοντα καλήν, ἐπιλαμβάνεται ώς κωλύσων, Anab. IV. vii. 13.

ώς with future participle often means 'with apparent or avowed intention of,' etc.

### § 16. Genitive Absolute.

It must be noticed that the use of the genitive absolute is not confined to any one of the meanings in

I 5. It may denote any attendant circumstance; the advantage of using it is that it *changes the subject* without introducing a finite verb and conjunction.

ταῦτ' ἐπράχθη Κόνωνος στρατηγοῦντος, 'this was done when Κόνων was general;' instead of ταῦτ' ἐπράχθη ὅτε Κόνων στρατήγει.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Gildersleeve, Just. Mart. A. 2, II.

§ 17. (*a*) **λανθάνω**, **τυγχάνω**, and **φθάνω** with participle.

The translation of these verbs requires care.

A participle used with **λανθάνω** usually contains the leading idea of the sentence. This *may* also be the case with **τυγχάνω** and **φθάνω**.

The translation will vary; sometimes an adverb or phrase will best render the meaning; e. g.

**λανθάνω**, ‘escape notice;’ ‘unobserved.’

**τυγχάνω**, ‘happen;’ ‘as it chanced.’

**φθάνω**, ‘anticipate;’ ‘first;’ ‘beforehand.’

Examples: —

‘*As it happened* they were gathering fagots,’ ἐτύγχανον φρύγανα συλλέγοντες, Anab. IV. iii. 11.

‘*As luck would have it*, he was present,’ παρὼν ἐτύγχανε.

‘They came *first*,’ ἔφθασαν ἀφικόμενοι.

In Thuc. III. 112 all three verbs occur: ‘Demosthenes’s men captured *beforehand* and *unobserved* the larger hill, but the Ambraciots, *as it happened*, ascended first the smaller hill,’ . . . τὸν μὲν μείζω [λόφον] , . . . οἱ [τοῦ Δημοσθένους] . . . ἐλαθόν τε καὶ ἔφθασαν προκαταλαβόντες, τὸν δὲ ἐλάσσω ἐτυχον οἱ Ἀμπρακιῶται προαναβάντες.

**οἴχομαι**, ‘am gone,’ and **διατελέω**, ‘continue,’ are often used with a participle in a similar way.

‘You have constantly been trying,’ διετέλεσας πειρώμενος, Plato, Theaet. 206 A.

Notice also the use of the participle with **παύομαι**, **ῆδομαι**, **χαίρω**.

§ 18. **Negatives *οὐ* and *μή*.** (G. § 283. H. § 1018 ff.)

(What is here said of *οὐ* and *μή* applies also to their compounds *οὐδείς*, *οὐδέ*, *οὐτε*, *μηδείς*, etc.)

*οὐ* is the negative of simple assertion or question. Therefore it is found all through Group I., § 33, and also with the infinitive, optative, or participle representing the indicative.

It is always the negative in the **apodosis** of any conditional sentence, as the apodosis contains the assertion.

*μή* is the negative of *prohibition*, *wish*, *condition*, *conception*.

It is therefore found in Groups II. and III. (see §§ 34 and 35), and always in the **protasis** of negative conditions and in indefinite sentences.

It is regularly used with the infinitive (except after words of saying and thinking; see § 53 ff.).

Participles expressing a *condition*, or when equivalent to an *indefinite relative* clause, take *μή*; otherwise the participle has *οὐ*.

**Examples: —**

*οὐκ εἰδώς*, ‘since (etc.) he does not know.’

*μὴ εἰδώς*, ‘if he does not know.’

**With the article: —**

*οἱ οὐ δυνάμενοι*, ‘those who are unable.’

*οἱ μὴ δυνάμενοι*, ‘any who are unable,’ or ‘whoever are *unable*.’

Cf. *τὰ ὄντα τε ὡς ὄντα καὶ τὰ μὴ ὄντα ὡς οὐκ ὄντα*, (he reported) ‘facts as facts and whatever were not facts as not being facts ;’ Anab. IV. iv. 15.

### § 19. The Moods. (G. § 213. H. §§ 865 ff.)

The uses of the moods are more fully treated, page 34 ff.

**Indicative.** The indicative mood is used for simple statements, assertions, and questions (see Group I., § 33). Its tenses are explained, §§ 22 ff.

**Subjunctive.** The subjunctive *in all tenses* usually refers to the *future*.

**Optative.** In the optative the tenses do not express time : this depends on the connection.

In *independent* sentences the optative has two uses :

1. (Without *ἄν*). Future wishes (any tense).
2. (With *ἄν*). The potential optative; or the apodosis of an ideal ('should') condition. (Future in any tense).

In *dependent* sentences : —

3. The optative may represent the subjunctive or indicative.

**Infinitive.** The infinitive is a verbal noun. It is not limited by person, number, etc. (*✓ finis, limit*).

1. It may be used with the definite article declined in the neuter singular. This secures at the same time the privileges of a noun and the distinctions of tense, *voice, etc.*, e. g. *τὸ λυθῆναι*, etc.

- N. A. *τὸ λύειν*, ‘loosing.’  
 G. *τοῦ λύειν*, ‘of loosing.’  
 D. *τῷ λύειν*, ‘to, for, by, loosing.’

Cf. Lat. infinitive declined by aid of gerund,—  
 amare, amandi, amando, etc. G. §141, Note 6. H.  
 § 959.

2. The infinitive may be used with or without the article as the subject or object of another verb.

3. It is used in *Oratio Obliqua* to represent the corresponding tense of some finite mood.

For other uses see Grammar.

**Imperative.** The imperative mood expresses commands.

### § 20. **The Particle *ἄν*.** (G. §§ 207 ff. H. §§ 857 ff.)

The particle *ἄν* has two uses.

#### I. *In independent sentences.*

(a) **With indicative** (secondary tenses) in apodosis of unreal conditions.<sup>1</sup> *ἄν* is the only thing which distinguishes between the unreal and the simple past conditions.

*εἰδεν αὐτὸν εἰ παρεγένετο*, ‘he saw him if he was there;’ but *εἰδεν ἄν αὐτὸν εἰ παρεγένετο*, ‘he would have seen him if he had been there.’

<sup>1</sup> For the use of *ἄν* with imperfect or aorist indicative to denote *customary action*, see G. § 206; H. § 835.

(b) With optative in apodosis of 'Should' conditions.

*iδois ἦν εἰ παραγένοιο*, 'you would see if you should be present.'

Or in potential optative with the protasis merely implied; see § 33 b.

(c) In indirect discourse; see § 55.

2. *In dependent sentences.* Here *ἂν* belongs with the particle, conjunction, or relative, and is always followed by the subjunctive. E. g. *εἰ + ἂν = ἐάν* (*ἢν* or *ἂν*), *ἐπειδή + ἂν = ἐπειδάν*, *ὅτε + ἂν = ὅταν*, *ὅσ ἂν*.

In indefinite relative and temporal sentences and general suppositions *ἂν* may be rendered by 'ever,' e. g. *ἐπειδάν*, 'whenever.'

### § 21. Tenses.

Tenses in Greek do not always distinguish the *time* of an action; frequently they distinguish merely its *kind*, i. e. as *continued*, *completed*, or as a simple *occurrence*.

The student must distinguish the use of the tenses in the indicative (and its representatives in Oratio Obliqua, i. e. infinitive, optative, and participle) from *their use in the other moods*.

### § 22. Tenses in the Indicative.

The tenses in the indicative express the *time* as well as the *kind* of action. The following table will show this: —

	Action brought to pass.	Continued Action.	Completed Action.
Present time,		Pres. <i>λύω</i> , am loosing, or loose.	Perf. <i>λέλυκα</i> , have loosed.
Past time,	Aor. <i>ἔλυσα</i> , loosed.	Impf. <i>ἔλυον</i> , was loosing.	Plupf. <i>ἔλελύκειν</i> , had loosed.
Future time,	Fut. <i>λύσω</i> , shall loose.	[Fut. <i>λύσω</i> , shall be loosing.]	Fut. Perf. <i>λελύσομαι</i> , shall have been loosed.

Cf. G. § 200. H. § 823.

### § 23. Aorist Tense.

While the above table will serve to define the tenses, it must be impressed upon the student that this tense is of very frequent occurrence.

It both corresponds to the so-called English imperfect, e. g. 'I did,' and also is more often used for the English perfect than the perfect itself, and lastly often takes the place of the pluperfect.

As distinguished from the imperfect it means *simple past occurrence*, *ἐποίησα*, 'I did,' while the

imperfect means *continued* or *repeated* past action,  $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\omega\iota\omega\nu$ , ‘I was doing,’ or ‘I used to do.’

The aorist has been described as *momentary*, and represented by a dot ( . ), while the Imperfect is represented by a line ( — ). This is often but not always true. Thus,  $\dot{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\nu\epsilon$ , ‘he was king;’  $\dot{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\nu\sigma\epsilon$ , ‘he became king’ (ingressive aorist); but  $\dot{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\nu\sigma\epsilon$  may also refer to the whole reign looked upon as a past event, and may be translated ‘he reigned.’ H. § 841 ff.

The distinction, however, between the two tenses is one easily made, and only needs observation on the part of the student.

§ 24. **Ingressive Aorist.** (G. § 200, Note 5 (b).  
H. § 842.)

The aorist often means *entering upon* a certain state. It will naturally be found in verbs denoting a state or condition; it is frequent in the contract verbs and in those in -ενω.

$\dot{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\omega\acute{u}tou\nu$ , ‘I was rich;’  $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\omega\acute{u}\eta\sigma a$ , ‘I became rich.’

$\dot{\epsilon}\nu\acute{o}sou\nu$ , ‘I was ill;’  $\dot{\epsilon}\nu\acute{o}s\eta\sigma a$ , ‘I fell ill.’

$\dot{\eta}\rho\chiou\nu$ , ‘I was in office;’  $\dot{\eta}\rho\xi a$ , ‘I obtained office.’

§ 25. **The Aorist as distinguished from the Perfect.**

Not only is the aorist used with great frequency for the English imperfect, but the Greeks often preferred to express the aorist idea where we have the

perfect. So much is this the case that it will be safe for the student to *make a practice of using the aorist for the perfect* unless it is clear that emphasis is laid upon the *state or condition in the present*.

It must also be noticed that the aorist will often be required because the perfect in some verbs has a present meaning, e. g. πολλάκις ἔθαύμασα, ‘I have frequently wondered.’

With this compare also § 26, *Caution*.

### § 26. The Pluperfect.

Where we are careful to state the event as occurring previous to some other event, the Greeks were generally satisfied with the simple statement of past occurrence.

‘He sends for Cyrus from the province of which he *had* made him satrap,’ Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἡς αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησε (aorist) ; Anab. I. i. 2.

‘They went to rest, for night *had* come on,’ ἀνεπαύοντο δέ, τὺξ γὰρ ἐπεγένετο.

Often, of course, either the aorist indicative or aorist participle may be used to represent the English pluperfect.

ἐπεὶ ταῦτ’ ἔλεξεν, ἀνέστη, or λέξας ταῦτα, ἀνέστη, for, ‘when he *had* said this, he arose.’

*Let the beginner, therefore, avoid the pluperfect altogether. In the first part of the following exercises a*

note will tell the student when the pluperfect is required, otherwise the aorist is to be used. Of course the pluperfect in English is often due to indirect discourse. In Greek, unless the verb is changed to the optative, the original tense and mood are both retained.

‘He said that he approved of what he *had* seen and (*had*) heard,’ ἔφη ἐπανεῖν ὅσα καὶ εἶδε (or ἴδοι) καὶ ἤκουσε (or ἀκούσειε). See § 53 and § 54, 2.

*Caution.* Some verbs are used in the perfect with a present meaning or have no present tense at all. In such verbs the pluperfect has the force of an imperfect, e. g. *οἶδα* (Lat. *novi*), ‘I know;’ *μέμνημαι* (Lat. *memini*), ‘I remember;’ *ἔστηκα*, ‘I stand.’ G. § 200, Note 6. H. § 849 (*a, b, c*).

#### § 27. Present and Imperfect of Attempted Action.

The present or imperfect often denotes that an action was begun or attempted but not accomplished, e. g. *δίδωμι*, ‘I offer;’ *ἐδίδουν*, ‘I offered;’ but *ἔδωκα* (aor.), ‘I gave.’ *πειθῶ*, ‘I try to persuade;’ *ἐπειθον*, ‘I tried to persuade;’ *ἐπεισά*, ‘I prevailed.’ G. § 200, Note 2. H. §§ 825, 832.

#### § 28. Primary and Secondary Tenses. (G. § 90, 2. H. § 301.)

In the **Indicative**, the present, perfect, future, and *future perfect* are called Primary (or Principal) tenses,

and the imperfect, aorists (first and second), and pluperfect are called Secondary (or Historical) tenses.

PRIMARY (P.).	SECONDARY (H.).
Present,	Imperfect,
Future,	Aorists,
Perfect,	Pluperfect.
Future Perfect.	

On this difference of *tense* in the leading verb depends the choice of *mood* in the dependent sentences, i. e. Final sentences (see § 36), Indefinites (see § 39), and all finite dependent clauses in Oratio Obliqua (see § 53 ff.).

While in Latin there is also a sequence of *tense*, in Greek there is a sequence of *mood* only. *Whenever any change is made* by reason of dependence upon a secondary tense, use the optative mood.

But the Greeks often preferred to retain the original thought or expression, and in all these cases it was open to them to retain the original mood. This was sometimes done throughout a whole passage. Frequently there is a mixture of the two; cf. Anab. II. ii. 15.

In the table of Syntax (p. 58) an asterisk (\*) is added to H., the sign of the Historical or Secondary sequence, to indicate that the primary sequence may be retained; thus H\*.

§ 29. When the optative and infinitive or participle (see § 56) are used by reason of indirect discourse,

the tense corresponding to that of the original verb is used. As these moods have no imperfect nor pluperfect, the present and perfect respectively take their places. G. §§ 243, 246. H. §§ 852, 853.

### § 30. Tenses in the Other Moods.

In the infinitive, subjunctive, optative, and imperative the tenses have no necessary connection with *time*, it is the *kind of action* that we must think of. E. g. as the whole of the imperative mood refers to the future, it is obvious that the aorist must refer to the future.

In such final clauses as *īva īδη* and *īva īδοι*, 'to see,' 'in order to see,' the aorists both refer to the future. The distinctions, therefore, which the beginner must fix in his mind are those of *continued* action, *simple occurrence*, and *completed* action.

*The tenses chiefly employed in these moods are the present and aorist.* Here a difference obtains similar to the difference between the indicative imperfect and aorist. The present denotes *continued* or *repeated* action, while the aorist denotes a *simple occurrence* of the action, the *time* of both being precisely the same. (G. § 202, I. H. § 851.)

### § 31. Tenses of the Participle. (G. § 204. H. § 856.)

The tenses of the participle denote present, past, or future time relatively to the time of the verb with

which they are connected. While the usage is generally the same as the indicative, one or two cautions are necessary.

As elsewhere, so in the participle, the aorist is frequently used where other tenses are employed in English.

(a) The English present participle is constantly but inexactly used in expressions like *rising he said*; *laughing he ran away*; *choosing their generals they came*.

In such expressions it is generally obvious that the action *precedes* the time of the leading verb. But the first two might mean 'he said it *while rising*', and 'he *went on laughing while* he was running away.' The Greek removes this ambiguity by means of the tense; in English we must add 'while' to give the force of the present.

ἀναστὰς ἔλεξε, 'rising (i. e. having arisen) he said.'

γελάσας ἀπέδραμε, 'he ran away with a laugh' (i. e. having laughed).

ἐλόμενοι δὲ στρατηγοὺς ἤλθον, 'choosing (having chosen) generals they came.'

(b) The English participle 'having —' may be either the Greek aorist or perfect.

The aorist expresses the *act* or *fact*; the perfect denotes the *state*. E. g.—

AORIST.	PERFECT.
ἐκπλαγεῖς, ‘having been frightened.’	ἐκπεπληγμένος, ‘in a state of terror.’
τρωθεῖς, ‘having received a wound.’	τετρωμένος, ‘in a wounded condition.’
πεσών, ‘having fallen.’	πεπτωκώς, ‘having fallen and lying on the ground.’

Generally speaking the aorist will be the most frequent translation for the English perfect participle.

Notice, however, the usage of the Greek perfect in the following sentences:—

ὑποδεδεμένοι ἔκοιμῶντο, ‘they went to sleep with their shoes on,’ Anab. IV. v. 14. With which compare the present participle of customary action in Plato, *Theaet.* 193. C.

οἱ ἔμπαλιν ὑποδούμενοι, ‘those who wear their shoes first on one foot, then on the other (i. e. reverse them).’

καταλαμβάνει . . . τὴν θυγατέρα τοῦ κωμάρχου ἐνάτην ἡμέραν γεγαμημένην, ‘he finds the village-chief’s daughter married these eight days’ (or, ‘now the ninth day’); Anab. IV. v. 24.

### § 32. Independent and Dependent Moods and Tenses.

In the following sections an attempt is made to give the student a concise view of the more important groups of syntax. The first acquaintance with the subjunctive and optative is apt to be perplexing. *Since the same translation will not always suit these*

moods, the average student not unnaturally concludes either that *any* translation will do, or that *no* translation is exact enough. The result of this is indifference or discouragement. But when he sees that the main uses may be brought into reasonable limits, each with its own clear meaning, he takes hold of the subject with more energy.

To make these uses plain to the eye, a *Table of Syntax* is given at the end of these groups (pp. 58–61). After the student has once clearly understood the following explanations, he may turn directly to the table whenever it is necessary to refresh his memory.

The first and most obvious distinction in connected discourse is that between *dependent* and *independent* sentences. The teacher must make this very clear by examples, and require the student to point out the conjunction or relative pronoun in each finite dependent sentence.

#### (A.) INDEPENDENT SENTENCES.

**§ 33. GROUP I. (a) Indicative.** Negative *οὐ*. Statements and Direct Questions, past, present, or future. (G. § 213. H. § 865.)

*That is not true. Will he be there? He was there yesterday.* All such sentences are put in the indicative. If the sentence is negative, use *οὐ*.

E. g. [εἰ τοῦτο ἀληθές ἔστι] (*οὐ*) χαίρω, ‘[if that is true] I do (not) rejoice.’ The part in brackets is of course dependent, and has nothing to do with the present point.

(b.) **Potential Optative.** (G. § 226, Note 1.  
H. § 872.)

Less positive assertions and questions are expressed by the optative with *ἂν*. Its translation here is *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, etc.

'I should like to ask,' *ἢδέως ἀνεροίμην*, Dem. XVIII. § 64.  
'Whither can one turn?' *ποιῶ τις ἀντράποιτο*; Ar. *Plut.*

375.

N. B. Do not use the future optative in this construction or elsewhere except in *Oratio Obliqua*. Present and aorist are the tenses most frequent.

This use of the optative may become the apodosis of an (ideal or) "should" condition; see § 44 (b).

§ 34. **GROUP II. Deliberative Questions.** (G. § 256. H. § 866 (3).) Negative *μή*.

Questions not asked directly and for information, but with hesitation and doubt about the course to be pursued, are put in the subjunctive first person, and rarely the third. Negative *μή*.

*ποιῶ τράπωμαι*; 'whither shall I turn?'  
*εἴπω η μή*; 'shall I speak or not?'

N. B. This may change to indicative future, e. g.

*εἴπωμεν η σιγῶμεν*; *η τί δράσομεν*; 'shall we speak or be silent, or what shall we do?' Eur. *Io*, 758.

§ 35. **GROUP III.** Commands, Exhortations, Prohibitions, Wishes. (G. §§ 252–254. H. §§ 866, (2), 873, 874.) Negative  $\mu\bar{n}$ .

Positive *commands* are expressed by the imperative mood both in the second and third persons.  $\lambda\acute{e}g\epsilon$ , ‘speak;’  $\lambda\acute{e}g\acute{e}t\omega$ , ‘let him speak.’

**Exhortations**, both positive and negative, are expressed by the *first person* of the subjunctive.  $\iota\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$ , ‘let us go;’  $\mu\bar{n}\ \iota\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$ , ‘let us not go.’

**Prohibitions** of second person (i. e. negative commands) are expressed by the *present* imperative or *aorist* subjunctive.  $\mu\bar{n}\ \pi\acute{o}i\epsilon i\ \tau\acute{o}u\tau o$  or  $\mu\bar{n}\ \pi\acute{o}i\acute{\eta}\sigma\eta s\ \tau\acute{o}u\tau o$ , ‘do not do that. So  $\mu\bar{n}\ \lambda\acute{e}g\epsilon$  or  $\mu\bar{n}\ \epsilon\acute{i}p\eta s$ , ‘don’t say that.’

**Wishes. Future. Past or Present. Negative  $\mu\bar{n}$ .**  
(G. § 251. H. § 870.)

A wish in the *future* is expressed by the optative. From this use came the name (Latin *optare*, ‘to wish’).  $\epsilon\acute{i}\theta\epsilon$  or  $\epsilon\acute{i}\ \gamma\acute{a}p$  may be prefixed to the optative.

$\tau\acute{e}\theta\nuai\eta\nu$ , ‘may I die.’  $\mu\bar{n}\ \gamma\acute{e}n\o i\tau o$ , ‘may it not happen.’ In the New Testament this is freely translated by ‘God forbid.’

A wish in the *present* or *past*, which by its very nature is not or was not attained, is expressed by the *secondary tenses* of the indicative with  $\epsilon\acute{i}\theta\epsilon$  or  $\epsilon\acute{i}\ \gamma\acute{a}p$ .

*εἰθε τοῦτο ἐποίει,* ‘would that (O that) he were doing (pres.) or had done (past) this.’

*εἰθε τοῦτο ἐποίησε,* ‘would that he had done (past) this.’

‘But he does not,’ ‘did not do it’ is implied by these respectively.

#### (B.) DEPENDENT SENTENCES. GROUPS IV.-XI.

Remember here the distinction between *primary* and *secondary* tenses in the independent sentence.

#### § 36. GROUP IV. Final Sentences. (G. § 215 ff. H. § 880 ff.)

*Purpose* or *intention* is expressed by the particle *ἴνα* (*ώς* or *ὅπως*), ‘in order that,’ with the subjunctive. After secondary tenses this subjunctive may become optative or remain unchanged. Theoretically the optative should always follow secondary tenses, but the Greeks often preferred to retain the more vivid subjunctive.

This retention of the subjunctive for the optative is common in other constructions also. It is indicated in the table by an asterisk added to the H\*, which stands for Historic or Secondary.

*ἔρχεται ἵνα ἴδῃ,* ‘he comes that he may see,’ or ‘to see.’

*ἥλθε ἵνα ἴδοι,* ‘he came that he might see,’ or ‘to see.’

This latter might remain \**ἥλθε ἵνα ἴδῃ*, ‘he came to see.’

The negative is *μὴ*. ‘He went away that he might not see,’ or ‘to avoid seeing,’ *ἀπῆλθε ἵνα μὴ ἴδῃ\** or *ἴδοι*.

**CAUTION:** The Greek differs from the Latin here. No verb is *changed to the subjunctive* in a dependent sentence. Generally speaking, except in *Oratio Obliqua* infinitives, either the original *indicative* or *subjunctive* is retained or else the mood is changed to *optative*.

Purpose is frequently expressed by *ώς* and future participle. See § 15. Purpose is also expressed by *ὅστις* (*ὅς*) and the future indicative.

'Send some to tell,' *πέμψον τινὰς οἵτινες . . . ἀπαγγελοῦσιν*, Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 2. 3.

§ 37. After words of *precaution* or *provision* use *ὅπως* and the future indicative. *όρω*, *σκοπῶ*, 'I see,' 'look out for,' are often used in this connection. The negative is *μή*.

'See to it how you shall replenish the ranks,' *σκοπεῖτε ὅπως . . . ἀντιπληρώσετε τὰς τάξεις*, Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 2. 26.

The optative is rarely substituted in secondary clauses.

§ 38. After words of **Fearing**. Here the conjunctive particle is *μή* 'lest;' therefore if a negative is required, add *οὐ*. If the fear has reference to the future, the subjunctive follows primary tenses. The optative may follow secondary.

'He fears lest it may (not) happen,' *φοβεῖται μὴ (οὐ) γένηται*.

'He feared lest it might (not) happen,' *ἔφοβεῖτο μὴ (οὐ) γένοιτο* (or *γένηται\**).

**Present or Past Fear.** If what one fears is present or past, then *μή* is followed by the indicative present or past tenses.

‘I fear lest it is now happening,’ φοβοῦμαι μὴ γίγνεται.

‘I am afraid it happened,’ φοβοῦμαι μὴ ἐγένετο.

### § 39. GROUP V. Definite and Indefinite Sentences.

*Definite* sentences explain themselves. See Groups VI., VII., VIII., X., etc. *Indefinite* sentences are grouped separately only for the sake of emphasis and clearness. The distinction between a definite and an indefinite sentence should be clearly grasped by the student, to carry with him in studying the conditional, relative, and temporal sentences.

Indefiniteness may most conveniently be expressed in English by the word ‘ever,’ ‘at any time.’ In conditional sentences, for example, a definite supposition refers to a definite act; as ‘if he (now) has this he will give it;’ an indefinite refers to any one of a set of actions, as ‘if ever (or whenever) he has anything, he gives it.’

#### Definite:—

*Conditional.* ‘If death is now drawing near, it is well,’ εἰ ἔγγὺς ἔρχεται θάνατος, καλῶς ἔχει.

*Relative.* ‘This death, which is approaching, is welcome,’ οὗτος ὁ θάνατος, ὃς ἔγγὺς ἔρχεται, ηδιστός ἔστι.

*Temporal.* ‘[Even now] when death is approaching, he rejoices,’ χαίρει [καὶ νῦν] ὅτε θάνατος ἔγγὺς ἔρχεται.

**Indefinite:** —

*Conditional.* ‘If death (ever) comes near, no one is (ever) willing to die,’  $\eta\nu$  ( $\epsilon\grave{\alpha}\nu$ )  $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\nu\grave{s}$   $\ddot{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\eta$   $\theta\acute{a}natos$ ,  $\omega\acute{u}deis$   $\beta\omega\acute{u}l\epsilon t\alpha i$   $\grave{a}\pi o\theta n\acute{h}skei\mathfrak{n}$ .

*Relative.* ‘Whatsoever form of death approaches, is always welcome,’  $\ddot{o}st\i s$   $\grave{a}\nu$   $\ddot{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\eta$   $\theta\acute{a}natos$ ,  $\eta\acute{d}i\sigma t\acute{o}s$   $\acute{e}st\i t\i$ .

*Temporal.* ‘Whenever death draws near, he rejoices,’  $\ddot{o}ta\mathfrak{n}$   $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\nu\grave{s}$   $\ddot{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\eta$   $\theta\acute{a}natos$ ,  $\chi\acute{a}i\rho e\mathfrak{i}$ .

If in these indefinite sentences a secondary tense be substituted for the primary tense in the leading clause, then, according to rule, the  $\grave{a}\nu$  disappears and the optative is substituted for the subjunctive. We should then have in the examples above —

- (1.)  $\eta\nu$   $\ddot{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\eta$  =  $\epsilon i$   $\ddot{\epsilon}\lambda\thetaoi$  after  $\acute{e}\beta\omega\acute{u}l\epsilon t\alpha o$ .
- (2.)  $\ddot{o}st\i s$   $\grave{a}\nu$   $\ddot{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\eta$  =  $\ddot{o}st\i s$   $\ddot{\epsilon}\lambda\thetaoi$  after  $\eta\nu$ .
- (3.)  $\ddot{o}ta\mathfrak{n}$   $\ddot{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\eta$  =  $\ddot{o}te$   $\ddot{\epsilon}\lambda\thetaoi$  after  $\acute{e}\chi\acute{a}i\rho e$ .

Meaning (1.) ‘if ever it came, he wished ;’ (2.) ‘whoever came, he was,’ etc. ; (3.) ‘whenever he came, he rejoiced.’

#### § 40. GROUP VI. Conditional Sentences. (G. § 219–227. H. § 889–907.)

The ‘if’ clause is called the *protasis*; the statement or conclusion is called the *apodosis*. The order in which they come is not essential, but the protasis is of course always *dependent* on the apodosis.

The word for ‘if’ is *ei*. When it is followed by the subjunctive it is combined with  $\grave{a}\nu$  and becomes  $\acute{e}\grave{a}\nu$  or  $\eta\nu$  (*sometimes*  $\grave{a}\nu$ ).

When negatives are needed *οὐ* is always used in the apodosis because it is a statement,<sup>1</sup> and *μή* in the protasis because it expresses a contingency.

§ 41. Conditional sentences may refer either to the *present*, the *past*, or the *future*. They may also be *particular* or *general*, that is, *definite* or *indefinite*, as we have seen in § 39. This distinction is *essential* only in present and past conditions; e. g. ἐάν τις κλέπτῃ, *κολάσω αὐτόν*, might be either general or particular; but for all practical purposes it is treated as particular.

We therefore find that there are four classes of particular conditions, and that the general conditions may for convenience be subdivided into present or past general suppositions, according as the apodosis contains primary or secondary tenses. This makes six forms in all.

No account is here taken of mixed conditions, etc. See G. § 227. H. § 901 ff.

#### § 42. Particular Suppositions. — A. Present and Past.

(I) **Simple Particular Supposition.** The ‘if’ clause (protasis) simply makes a present or past (particular) supposition, as, ‘if that is so, run;’ or, ‘if it rained in the night, the grass must be wet;’ or, ‘if this is the place, I don’t like it.’

<sup>1</sup> Of course *μή* with an imperative.

**Rule:** Protasis has *εἰ* with indicative; apodosis indicative (or any other form of the verb).

‘If he is doing this, it is well,’ *εἰ πράσσει τοῦτο, καλῶς ἔχει.*

‘If he did that, it was well,’ *εἰ ἔπραξε τοῦτο, καλῶς εἶχεν.*

‘If that is so, fly !’ *εἰ τοῦτο οὕτως ἔχει, φεῦγε !*

‘Well, if it pleases you, let us sail,’ *ἀλλ’ εἰ δοκεῖ σοι, πλέωμεν.*

**§ 43. (2) Unreal Conditions, or Suppositions Contrary to Fact.** If we wish to imply that the condition *is not* or *was not fulfilled*, then we indicate this by adding the particle *ἄν* to the past tenses of the indicative in the apodosis.

Thus, ‘if he had done this, he would have been punished,’ implies that he *did not* do it. So also, ‘if he were here they would start,’ implies that he *is not* here.

Notice that *unreality in the present* is expressed by the imperfect indicative.

‘If he were here, they would be glad,’ *εἰ ἐκεῖνος παρῆν, ἔχαιρον ἄν.*

*Unreality in the past* is expressed by the aorist (rarely pluperfect) indicative.

‘If he had done this, he would have been punished,’ *εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίησεν, ἐκολάσθη ἄν.*

### § 44. B. Future Conditions.

Future conditions are usually of two kinds. (*a*) One when the future case is anticipated,<sup>1</sup> or stated *vividly* or with *probability* of fulfilment. It corresponds to the (old English) ‘shall’ or the much neglected English subjunctive, as ‘if he shall go,’ or ‘if he go, I shall rejoice;’ ‘if he shall read,’ or ‘if he read, I shall listen;’ for which we have unfortunately substituted ‘if he goes’ and ‘if he reads’ in every-day language.<sup>2</sup>

(*b*) The future case may be stated in a *less vivid* form, corresponding to English ‘should,’ as ‘If he should go,’ or ‘If he were to go, you would rejoice.’ This is also called the *ideal* condition.<sup>3</sup>

For convenience, therefore, we may divide the future conditions into “Shall” and “Should” conditions.

### § 45. (3) ‘Shall’ Conditions.

(*a*) Rule: The apodosis has the future indicative or any other future form, like the imperative, etc.; the protasis has *εάν* (*ἢν*, *ἄν*) and the subjunctive.

<sup>1</sup> “Anticipatory” is the term used by Professor Gildersleeve in Trans. Am. Ph. Ass., 1876.

<sup>2</sup> Goodwin, Trans. Am. Ph. Ass., 1876, p. 88.

<sup>3</sup> “The Ideal condition is the condition of the fancy. There is often an element of wish for or against, of hope or fear. It is the great condition of illustration, and is often used in comparisons, where those untrained in Greek modes of conception would expect the *Unreal condition.*” Gildersleeve, Trans. Am. Ph. Ass., 1876, p. 4.

‘If he do (shall do) this, it will be well,’ ἐὰν πράσσῃ τοῦτο, καλῶς ἔξει.

The distinction between present and aorist subjunctive in the protasis may be illustrated by the two Latin equivalents.

ἐὰν τοῦτο πράσσῃ, si hoc faciet.

ἐὰν τοῦτο πράξῃ, si hoc fecerit.

This is the most common form of the conditional.

(b) There is another and less usual form of the ‘shall’ conditions, i. e. *ei'* and future indicative in protasis. This presents a “threatening or unfavorable view,” and is sometimes introduced to contrast with the *éáv* and subjunctive condition (see Gildersleeve, l. c.).

*εἰ μὴ καθέξεις γλῶσσαν, ἔσται σοι κακά* (G. § 223, Note 1), ‘if you do not (shall not) restrain your tongue, you will have trouble.’

So Soph. *Ajax*, 1155, *εἰ γὰρ ποιήσεις, ἵσθι πημανούμενος*, ‘for if you shall do this, know that you will meet your ruin.’

#### § 46. (4) ‘Should’ Conditions.

Rule: The apodosis has optative and *áv*, the protasis has *ei'* and the optative.

‘If he should do this (or, ‘if he were to do this’), it would be well,’ *εἰ πράσσοι* (*πράξειε*) *τοῦτο, καλῶς ἀν ἔχοι.*

**§ 47. General Suppositions.**

In general suppositions the apodosis expresses a *customary* or *repeated* action, and the protasis refers to any one of a series or class of acts.

(5) **Present General Suppositions.** Rule: Protasis  $\epsilon\acute{a}v$  and subjunctive; apodosis present indicative (or some other primary form).

'If (ever) any one steals, he is (always) punished,'  $\epsilon\acute{a}v \tauis \kappa\lambda\acute{e}ptu\bar{s}$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\acute{a}\zeta\eta\tauai$ .

(6) **Past General Suppositions.** Rule: Protasis  $\epsilon\acute{i}$  and optative; apodosis secondary indicative.<sup>1</sup>

'If any one (ever) stole, he was punished,'  $\epsilon\acute{i} \tauis \kappa\lambda\acute{e}ptoi\bar{s}$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\acute{a}\zeta\eta\tau\omega\bar{t}o$ .

**§ 48. GROUP VII. Causal Sentences. (G. § 250.  
H. § 925.)** 'As ;' 'since ;' 'because.'

These are often done into Greek by the participle; see § 15. They are also expressed by conjunctions with the indicative. The negative is  $o\acute{u}$ . The most common conjunctions are 'as,' 'since,' —  $\acute{e}pi\epsiloni\delta\acute{h}$ ,  $\acute{e}pi\epsiloni$ ,  $\acute{\omega}s$ ; <sup>2</sup> 'because,' —  $\ddot{o}\taui$ ,  $\delta i\acute{o}\taui$ .

<sup>1</sup> This is really another form of the optative for the original pure subjunctive, that is, subjunctive without  $\alpha\acute{v}$ . (Gildersleeve, Pindar, *O.* vi. 11, and Am. Jour. Phil., vol. iii. p. 442.)

<sup>2</sup> These are also *temporal* in Group X.

‘Since I am unable to perceive . . . I have thought best,’  
 ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐ δύναμαι . . . αἰσθέσθαι . . . ἔδοξέ μοι, Anab. II.  
 v. 4.

‘I wrote this (on this account) because it was deficient,’  
 ἔγραψα δὲ αὐτὰ . . . διὰ τόδε ὅτι . . . ἐκλιπὲς τοῦτο ἦν, Thuc.  
 I. 97.

**§ 49. GROUP VIII. Relative Sentences. (G. §§ 229,  
 230. H. § 909.)**

The antecedent of a relative may be either definite or indefinite; e. g.—

(Definite) (*ταῦτα*) ἀ εἶχω ὅρᾶς, ‘you see what I have.’

(Indefinite) ἀ ἀν βούλωνται εὖσοντιν, ‘they will have whatever they may want.’

A relative *as such* does not affect the mood of the following verb. Therefore a relative with a definite antecedent may be followed by the indicative (negative *οὐ*) or *any other construction of an independent sentence*.

**§ 50. Relative as Conditional, etc. (G. § 232, 233.  
 H. § 912 ff.)**

(a) The relative with an indefinite antecedent may be used as the protasis of any of the six conditions (see Group VI.). The negative is of course *μή*.

This is very common, and may be illustrated as follows. If in the clause *ἐὰν κλέπτῃ τοῦτο*, instead of *εἰ* (i. e. *ἐάν* = *εἰ* + *ἄν*) we put *ὅς* or *ὅστις* or *ὅτε*, etc.,

we change the expression from an 'if' clause to a 'who' clause or a 'when' clause, etc., without any further alteration.

*ὅστις ἀν τοῦτο κλέπτῃ*, 'whosoever shall steal this ;' or,  
*ὅταν τοῦτο κλέπτῃ*, 'whenever he shall steal this,' etc.

When the subjunctive is used *ἄν* remains attached to particle or conjunction or with the pronoun ; with the optative *ἄν* is dropped according to rule.

(b) Relative adverbs like *ὅπου*, 'where ;' *ὅποι* 'whither ;' *ὅπόθεν*, 'whence,' follow the rule, — *ἄν* with subjunctive after primary ; optative after secondary. Cf. Temporal Sentences, § 51.

(c) The relative with the future indicative may be used to express purpose. This has been explained under Group IV. The negative is *μή*. G. § 236. H. § 911.

§ 51. **GROUP IX. Temporal Sentences.** 'When,' 'While,' 'Since,' 'Before,' 'After,' 'Until.' (G. §§ 229-240. H. §§ 913, 920.)

These are closely connected with relative sentences.

*ὅτε*, 'when' (pure time, usually with present, imperfect, or aorist).

*ώς*, 'when.'

*ἐπεί* and *ἐπειδή*, 'after,' 'after that,' 'since,' 'when.'

*ἕως*, 'until,' 'while.'

*πρίν*, 'before,' 'before that.' *οὐ . . . πρίν* = (not . . . before) *ἔως*, 'until.'

(a) In *definite* sentences the temporal conjunctions ὅτε, ως, ἐπει, ἐπειδή, ἕως (and οὐ . . . πρίν), ‘until,’ take the indicative mode; negative οὐ.

(b) In *indefinite* sentences they may add the particle ἄν, and take the subjunctive after primary tenses. After secondary tenses change the subjunctive to optative, omitting ἄν. Negative μή.

(c) πρίν, meaning ‘before,’ takes the infinitive (regularly the aorist). To avoid ambiguity the following rule may be quoted: —

“When πρίν *must* be translated ‘before,’ it *must* have the infinitive; when it *may* be translated ‘until,’ it *may* take the finite constructions of ἕως, ‘until.’ ”<sup>1</sup>

Examples: —

(a) ως δὲ τοῦτο ἐπύθετο, ἀπῆλθε, ‘when he learned this, he went away.’

ἐπειδὴ δ' ἕως ἐγένετο, διέβανον τὴν γέφυραν, ‘when it was morning they crossed the bridge,’ Anab. II. iv. 24.

ἐπειδὴ δὲ συνῆλθον, λέγει ὁ Κλέαρχος τάδε, ‘after that they had assembled, Clearchus spoke as follows.’

(b) ὅπόταν οὖν τοὺς πρώτους κωλύωσι Ξενοφῶν λύει τὴν ἀπόφραξιν, κ. τ. λ., ‘whenever they hinder the van, Xenophon removes the obstruction;’ or ὅπότε οὖν τοὺς πρώτους κωλύοιεν Ξενοφῶν ἔλυε, κ. τ. λ., ‘whenever they hindered the van, Xenophon removed, etc.,’ Anab. IV. ii. 25.

(c) διέβησαν πρὶν τοὺς ἄλλους ἀποκρίνασθαι, ‘They crossed over before the others answered,’ Anab. I. iv. 16.

<sup>1</sup> Gildersleeve, *Justin Martyr*, p. 113.

§ 52. GROUP X. Consecutive or Result Clauses. ‘So that,’ ‘so as.’ (G. § 237. H. § 927.)

ὦστε, ‘so that,’ ‘so as,’ is often preceded by οὗτως, ‘thus’ (or some other word like τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος, etc.). Compare Latin *ita . . . ut.*

It may be followed by the infinitive (negative μή) to express the *natural* result; or by the indicative (negative οὐ) to *emphasize* the *actual* result.

πάντας οὕτω διατιθεὶς ἀπεπέμπετο ὥστε αὐτῷ μᾶλλον φίλους εἶναι ἢ βασιλεῖ, ‘he sent them all back again in such a frame of mind as to be more friendly to him than to the king,’ Anab. I. i. 5.

Indicative: ἐπιπίπτει χιῶν ἄπλετος, ὥστε ἀπέκρυψε καὶ τὰ ὅπλα καὶ τὸν ἀνθρώπους, ‘there was such a tremendous fall of snow that it covered up both the armor and the men,’ Anab. IV. iv. 11.

The distinction between the two is often slight and may be neglected.

‘Are you so senseless that you expect?’ οὗτως ἀγνωμόνως ἔχετε, ὥστε ἐλπίζετε;

Here ὥστε ἐλπίζειν would mean ‘so senseless as to expect.’ G. § 237, Remark.

The student will more frequently employ the infinitive construction.

The construction of ὥστε, ‘consequently,’ ‘therefore, is not *here included*.

*ῶστε μὴ* and infinitive may be rendered by ‘*from . . . -ing.*’

*ῶστε δὲ μὴ ὀλισθάνειν ή ὑλη . . . σχήσει*, ‘the wood will keep (you) from slipping,’ Anab. III. v. 11. Just before this was done by the articular infinitive: *ἔξει τοῦ μὴ καταδῦναι*, cf. § 14, *Caution*.

**§ 53. GROUP XI. Oratio Obliqua. Indirect Discourse.  
(G. §§ 241–248; 260, 2. H. §§ 928–937, 946.)**

If I say ‘I am he whom you seek,’ it is a *direct* statement including a relative sentence. If some one hearing the remark should repeat it to a third person, he would be apt to do so in the following words: ‘*He said that he was (the one) whom they were seeking.*’

Here the whole of the original sentence has been made dependent upon the new assertion ‘he said.’ In doing this several changes took place. ‘That’ was prefixed as a sign of quotation; ‘I’ and ‘you’ were respectively changed to the *third person*; and the *present* tenses ‘am’ and ‘seek’ were changed to the *past*.

In Latin these sentences would be, direct, (*ego*) *is sum quem conquiritis*; indirect, *dixit se esse eum quem conquirerent*, which, translated literally, but inelegantly, into English, would be, ‘he said *himself to be (the one) whom they were seeking.*’

Now in Greek equivalents of both these constructions occur, some verbs requiring one, some the

other; while others permit either. It must be added, however, that the Greeks often preferred to retain the direct form, just as elsewhere the primary sequence may be retained even after secondary tenses.

The student fresh from Latin must be cautioned about the *mood* to be employed. If the mood of the finite verb is changed at all it becomes *optative*. Of course the accusative and infinitive construction must be remembered, but no *subjunctive* arises in Greek from *Oratio Obliqua*.

#### § 54. The Greek construction therefore is: —

**Verbs of saying and believing, etc., like** λέγω, φημί, εἰπον, ‘say;’ νομίζω, οἴομαι, ‘believe,’ and similar verbs and expressions, take —

1. In the *leading clauses* ὅτι, ‘that,’ or ώς, ‘how that,’ and a finite verb (opt. H.\* ) (always after εἰπον),

Or accusative and infinitive (always use accusative and infinitive after φημί, οἴομαι, νομίζω, and ἡγοῦμαι).

λέγω, etc. (see below), allow either construction.

2. In the *subordinate clauses* the verbs, if changed, become optative (H.\* ).

εἰπον —— ὅτι and finite verb.

λέγω

φημί —— (acc. and) infinitive.

§ 55. *ἄν* in **Oratio Obliqua**. It is important to notice the use of *ἄν* in indirect discourse. Its presence or absence often indicates the form of the original

sentence. In indirect discourse (statements with  $\ddot{\sigma}\tau\iota$  and  $\dot{\omega}\varsigma$ , or questions) an indicative or optative with  $\check{a}\nu$  is retained without any change. This shows, for example, whether an apodosis belonged to an *unreal* or a ‘*should*’ (ideal) condition. But these moods may also be changed to infinitive with  $\check{a}\nu$ , as e. g. in § 56 (a).

(1) In secondary sequence (i. e. with the optative)  $\check{a}\nu$  will never be found in a subordinate sentence. E. g. in  $\dot{\epsilon}\acute{a}\nu$  and subjunctive,  $\ddot{\sigma}\tau a\nu$  and subjunctive, etc., both remain, or else the  $\check{a}\nu$  is dropped and the subjunctive changed to optative, making  $\epsilon^i$  and the optative as if it were the protasis of a ‘*should*’ condition. The apodosis must here be depended upon to show the original form of the condition.

(2)  $\check{a}\nu$  with the infinitive must represent either  $\check{a}\nu$  with the optative or  $\check{a}\nu$  with a secondary tense of the indicative.

When  $\check{a}\nu$  seems to stand with the leading verb (as it does regularly with *oīμai*), it must be transferred in thought to the dependent infinitive, no matter how far distant, and even if another  $\check{a}\nu$  is found repeated there.

§ 56. Some of the more common verbs are here mentioned with their construction.

It must be understood that the less usual or exceptional usage is purposely ignored.

(a) Verbs of thinking, believing, and saying take accusative and infinitive. Always use infinitive after *ἡγοῦμαι*, *οἴομαι* (*οἴμαι*), *νομίζω*, ‘believe;’ *ἐλπίζω* and *δοκῶ*, ‘think,’ ‘expect;’ *δοκῶ* and *φαίνομαι* (*videor*), ‘seem;’ *φημί*, ‘say.’ *λέγω*, ‘say,’ takes either construction.

(b) Verbs of saying, perceiving,<sup>1</sup> and knowing take *ὅτι* (*ώς*) and finite verb. E. g. *εἰπον* (always) and *λέγω*, ‘say;’ *ἀγγέλλω*, ‘announce;’ *όρω*, ‘see,’ and *ἀκούω*, ‘hear’ (more often with participle); *αἰσθάνομαι*, ‘perceive;’ *πυνθάνομαι*, ‘learn by inquiry;’ *μανθάνω*, *γιγνώσκω*, *οἶδα*, ‘learn,’ ‘know.’

(c) Verbs of perceiving (both *actual* and *intellectual*<sup>1</sup> perception) take also the accusative (genitive) and participle.

(d) In addition to these two uses, some of these verbs are also used with the infinitive with a difference of meaning.

*ἀκούω* and *πυνθάνομαι* with participle, direct; with infinitive, indirect.

*ἐπειδὴ δέ σου ἀκούω ταῦτα λέγοντος*, ‘but when I hear thee saying this,’ *Protag.* 320. B. But also *ἥκουσε Κύρον ἐν Κιλικίᾳ* *ὄντα*, *Anab.* I. iv. 5. Cf. Goodwin, note to *Anab.* I. iii. 20.

*ἀκούω δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἔθνη πολλὰ τοιαῦτα εἶναι*, ‘I hear that there are also many other such nations,’ *Anab.* II. v. 13.

<sup>1</sup> “Verbs of perception (knowing and showing) take *ὅτι* or *ώς* with the finite verb of intellectual perception, the participle of actual or *intellectual perception*.” Gildersleeve, *Just. Martyr*, p. 107.

*αισθάνομαι* with participle, ‘perceive;’ with infinitive, ‘believe,’ ‘have the opinion.’

*αισθάνομαι σε μέγα παρὰ βασιλεῖ δυνάμενον* (Kühner), ‘I perceive that you are very powerful with the king.’ But —  
*αισθανόμενος αὐτοὺς μέγα παρὰ βασιλεῖ Δαρεῖῳ δύνασθαι,* ‘believing that they were very powerful with King Darius,’ Thuc. vi. 59.

*γιγνώσκω* with participle (*ὅτι* or *ὡς* the more common construction), ‘know’ or ‘perceive that;’ with infinitive, ‘judge,’ ‘decide,’ or ‘know how to.’

*γνόντες δὲ εἰ Ἐπιδάμνιοι οὐδεμίᾳν . . . τιμωρίαν οὗσαν,* ‘when the Epidamnians *perceived* that there was no help,’ Thuc. I. 25. But —

*ἔγνωσαν κερδαλεώτερον εἶναι,* ‘they *decided* that it was more advantageous,’ Anab. I. ix. 17.

*οἶδα* and *ἐπίσταμαι* with participle (or more frequently with *ὅτι* or *ὡς*), ‘know that;’ with infinitive, ‘know how to.’ For the participle in nominative, cf. below.

*οἶδα αὐτὸν ἐλθόντα,* ‘I *know that* he came’ (cf. Thuc. I. 69). For *ἐπίσταμαι* and *οἶδα* with *ὅτι* cf. Anab. III. ii. 20–25.

But cf. Soph. *Ajax*, 666, —

*εἰσόμεσθα μὲν θεοῖς  
εἴκειν, μαθησόμεσθα δ' Ἀτρεΐδας σέβειν,*

‘We shall *know how to* yield to the gods and shall take lessons in reverencing the Atridae.’

§ 57. (a) **Nominative of the Participle.** Not only may these verbs take an accusative (genitive) and participle after them, but also, when the subject is the same, the participle may be put in the nominative with the appropriate meaning; e. g. *οἶδα ὅν*, 'I know that I am.' *ἔγνων ἡττημένος*, 'I knew that I was beaten,' Ar. *Eq.* 658.

(b) *φαίνομαι* has a difference in meaning when used with participle (nominative) and with infinitive; e. g. *φαίνεται ὁν*, 'he *manifestly* is;' *φαίνεται εἰναι*, 'he *seems* to be.' So Xen. *Conv.* I. 15, *ἀπεμύττετό τε καὶ τῇ φωνῇ σαφῶς κλαίειν ἐφαίνετο*, 'he both blew his nose, and by the sound of his voice he seemed really to be weeping.' *ἐφαίνετο κλαίων* would have meant, 'it was clear that he was weeping' (Kühner, Ausf. Gram. I. p. 631).

§ 58. **Questions in Indirect Discourse.** These follow the natural rule, i. e.: After primary tenses, verb unchanged (i. e. indicative or subjunctive); after secondary, use optative (H.\*). Negative is *οὐ*.

§ 59. **Wishes, Commands, etc.,** are put in the infinitive. The negative is *μή*.

An important difference from Latin is the use of the infinitive after words of will and desire, which may for convenience be included here. *βούλομαι*, *ἐθέλω*, 'I wish;' *ἀξιῶ*, 'I desire;' *δέομαι*, 'I beg;'

*κελεύω* (*εἰπον*), 'order,' and other similar verbs take the infinitive; negative *μή*.

Notice this use of *εἰπον* as distinguished from the usual meaning, 'said.' Cf. Anab. IV. v. 4: (*ὁ μάντις*) *εἶπε σφαγιάσασθαι τῷ ἀνέμῳ*, 'the priest *ordered* that a sacrifice be made to the wind.'

	P. = PRIMARY. H. = HISTORIC OR SECONDARY.	
	Conjunction, Particle, etc.	Mood, etc.
<b>A. INDEPENDENT SENTENCES.</b>		
I. <i>Statements.</i>		
Assertions and questions . . . . .	. . . . .	Indicative, any tense . . . . .
Potential . . . . .	. . . . .	Opt. + <i>āv</i> , usually pres. or
II. <i>Deliberative</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Subjunctive . . . . .
III. <i>Commands, wishes, etc.</i>		
Command (positive) . . . . .	. . . . .	Imperative, 2d and 3d pers.
Prohibition . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>μή</i> and Imperat. <i>pres.</i> or and Subj. <i>aorist.</i>
Exhortation . . . . .	. . . . .	Subjunctive, 1st person .
Wish (future) . . . . .	. . . . .	Optative . . . . .
" (unattainable) . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>eiθε</i> or <i>ei γάρ</i> w. indic. sec. t.
<b>B. DEPENDENT SENTENCES.</b>		
IV. <i>Final.</i>		
Purpose . . . . .	<i>īva, ὡς, ὅπως</i> . . . . .	Subjunctive P., Optative II
Precaution . . . . .	<i>ὅπως</i> . . . . .	Fut. indic. P. (Fut. opt. H)
Fear (future) . . . . .	<i>μή</i> . . . . .	Subjunctive P., Optative I
" (present or past) . . . . .	<i>μή</i> . . . . .	Indicative present or past
V. <i>Definite and indefinite.</i>		
1. Definite . . . . .	. . . . .	See Groups VI., VIII., IX.
2. Indefinite . . . . .	<i>ei, ὅτε, ἐπει, ἔως</i> , etc. . . . .	<i>āv</i> with Subj. P.; Opt. (with <i>āv</i> ) H.*
VI. <i>Conditionals.</i>		
Particular. (A) Present or past.		
1. Simple supposition . . . . .	<i>ei</i> in protasis . . . . .	Ind. (Imper., etc.) <i>ei</i> with In
2. Unreal or contrary to fact . . . . .	<i>ei</i> in protasis . . . . .	Sec. Ind. + <i>āv</i> <i>ei</i> w. Sec.
(B) Future.		
(3) 'Shall' conditions ( <i>a</i> ) . . . . .	<i>ēāv</i> in protasis . . . . .	Fut. Ind. or any <i>ēāv</i> with future form, as Imperat., etc.
" " ( <i>b</i> ) . . . . .	<i>ei</i> in protasis . . . . .	" " <i>ei</i> w. Fut
(4) 'Should' conditions . . . . .	<i>ei</i> in protasis . . . . .	Opt. with <i>āv</i> <i>ei</i> with O
General conditions.		
(5) a. Present general . . . . .	<i>ēāv</i> in protasis . . . . .	Pres. Indic. <i>ēāv</i> w. Su
(6) b. Past general . . . . .	<i>ei</i> in protasis . . . . .	Past Indic. <i>ei</i> w. Opt

## **of Syntax.**

Those marked \* the Primary Sequence may also be used.

Neg.	Remarks.	Sect.
οὐ	This group includes the <i>apodosis</i> (unless Imper. or Subj.) of conditionals. This is equivalent in form to an apodosis of VI. (4) . . . . .	§ 33
οὐ		
μή		§ 34
μή		§ 35
μή		
μή	Also expressed by ὅστις (ὅς) and fut. indic.; or by ὡς and fut. ptc. . . . .	§ 36
μή		§ 37
οὐ		§ 38
οὐ		
μή	These sentences are also included under VI. (5 and 6), VIII., IX. (2). . . . .	§ 39
μή		
μή		
μή	A relative pronoun, etc., may take the place of εἰ in protasis. . . . .	§ 40
μή		
μή		§ 42
μή		§ 43
μή		§ 44
μή	Commonly known as the <i>Anticipatory, More Vivid, or Probable Condition</i> [tion]	§ 45 (a)
μή		
μή	Com'ly known as the <i>Ideal, Less Vivid, or Less Probable Fut. Condition</i>	§ 45 (b)
μή		§ 46
μή		§ 47
μή	{ These are forms of the indefinites, V. (2) . . . . .	
μή		

	P. = PRIMARY. H. = HISTORIC OR S	
	Conjuunction, Particle, etc.	Mood
<b>VII. Causal.</b> Because; as, since . . . . .	ὅτι, διότι, ὡς, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή	Indic. or other pendent sentence
<b>VIII. Relatives,</b> 1. With definite antecedent . . . . . 2. With indefinite antecedent . . . . . 3. Purpose, antec. def. or indef. . . . .	(ὅς, ὅστις, ὅπου, etc.). . . . .	No effect on foll = protasis of a cō <sup>sideration</sup> Future indicative
<b>IX. Temporal.</b> . . . . . 1. When, whilst, since, after, until Definite . . . . . Indefinite . . . . . 2. Before . . . . .	ὡς, ὅτε, ἐπει, ἐπειδή, ἕως (οὐ . . . πρὶν = until) “ “ “ “ “ “ πρὶν . . . . .	. . . . . . . . . . Indicative . . . āvw. Subj. P. O. Infinitive . . .
<b>X. Consecutive.</b> 1. Actual result . . . . . 2. Natural result . . . . .	ῶστε . . . . . ῶστε . . . . .	Finite verb . . . (Acc.) and Infin
<b>XI. Oratio Obliqua.</b> (1) Statements. A. (a) Main clause . . . . . (b) “ “ . . . . . (c) “ “ . . . . . B. Dependent clauses . . . . . (2) Questions . . . . . (3) Wishes, commands, etc. . . . .	KIND OF PRIN. VERB. Verbs of thinking and saying . . . . . Verbs of saying and per- ceiving, etc. . . . . Verbs of perceiving (knowing and feeling) Verb unchanged (Interrogative word). . . . . Verbs of desiring, etc. . . . .	FOLLOWING Accusative and ὅτι or ὡς and F. Participle . . . Verb unchanged Indic. P.; Opt. Acc. and infin.

**n tax. — *Continued.***

**e marked \* the Primary Sequence may also be used.**

### RULES FOR CASES.

Rules for the cases are here added in a somewhat condensed form for the benefit of younger students. For fuller treatment see the Grammars. G. §§ 157–190. H. §§ 706–783.

#### § 61. Nominative.

The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative case. E. g. ὁ ἀνὴρ τρέχει.

#### § 62. Predicate.

A predicate noun or adjective is in the same case as the subject.

ὁ Κῦρος ἐστι βασιλεύς, ‘Cyrus is king.’

ὁ Κῦρος ἐγένετο ἄντε βασιλεύς, ‘Cyrus would have become king.’

So with a passive verb, Κῦρος ἀπεδείχθη στρατηγός, ‘Cyrus was appointed general.’

#### § 63. Accusative Case. Direct Object (*Inner and Outer*). Motion to or toward.

I. The *direct object* of an *active transitive* verb is in the accusative case; e. g. φέρει τὴν δρυν, ‘he brings the chicken.’

II. **Cognate Accusative.** An accusative may repeat an idea already contained in a verb (*intransitive* or *transitive*) or even in an adjective or noun.

(Intransitive verb) ἔδραμε δρόμον, ‘he ran a race.’

(Transitive verb) Ξενοφῶν δὲ ὅναρ εἶδεν, ‘Xenophon saw a vision.’

(Adjective) κακὸς πᾶσαν κακίαν, ‘bad with all badness.’

Often the cognate idea is only implied.

τὰ ἔσχατα κινδυνεύει, ‘he takes the greatest risk,’ = τὸν ἔσχατον κίνδυνον κινδυνεύει.

**III. Accusative of Extent.** The accusative may denote *extent of time or space*.

(Time) ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς, ‘they remained three days.’

(Space) ἐξήλαυνε παρασάγγας πέντε, ‘he marched five leagues.’

**IV. Accusative of Specification.** (1) The accusative may be used with verbs (*even intransitive or passive*), adjectives, or nouns to denote the *part affected*, or that *in respect to which* a statement is made.

(Passive) τὸν ὄφθαλμὸν ἐκκεκομμένος, ‘blind in one eye,’ Dem. 247, II.

(Intransitive) Ἔλληνές εἰσι τὸ γένος, ‘they are Greeks by race.’

(Adjective) πόδας ὥκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς, ‘swift-footed Achilles.’

(2) An accusative is often used adverbially; e. g. τέλος, ‘finally;’ οὐδέν, ‘not at all;’ τὶ, ‘in some respect;’ τί; ‘why?’

**V., VI., VII. Double Accusative.** Two accusatives *may be used with one verb*.

**V. Double Object.** Two accusatives, usually one of the *person* and the other of the *thing*, may follow verbs of

asking,	teaching,
clothing,	concealing,
depriving,	reminding, etc.

*παις μέγας μικρὸν παῖδα ἔξεδυσε τὸν χιτῶνα, 'a large boy stripped a small boy of his tunic,' Xen. Cyr. I, 3, 17.*

When the verb becomes passive the *thing* remains accusative.

**VI. Object and Predicate.** An accusative may be predicated of the object after verbs of naming, making, choosing, considering, etc.

*Δαρεῖος Κῦρον σατράπην ἐποίησε, 'Darius made Cyrus viceroy.'*

When the verb becomes passive, both accusatives become nominative. See § 62.

**VII. Object and Cognate.** Verbs of *doing anything to* or *saying anything of* a person or thing may take two accusatives, one the direct object and the other cognate.

*ταῦτι με ποιοῦσι; 'are they doing these things to me?'*  
Ar. Vesp. 696.

Often the 'thing' is expressed by an adverb, e. g. *κακῶς λέγει αὐτόν, 'he speaks ill of him,' i. e. κακῶς = κακά.*

VIII. (1) The accusative always follows the prepositions (*ἀνά*), *εἰς* (= *ἐς*), and (with persons) *ώς*.

*ἀφίκετο ώς Περδίκκαν καὶ εἰς τὴν Χαλκιδικήν*, ‘he came to Perdiccas and to the Chalcidic land,’ Thuc. 4, 79 (*ἐς* in text).

NOTE. (a) In epic and lyric poets *ἀνά* is also used with the dative, meaning ‘upon.’ With the accusative the student will find it (frequent in Xenophon and Herodotus) as the opposite or correlative of *κατά* with accusative, meaning, ‘up along,’ ‘through,’ ‘by,’ ‘to the extent of.’

*ἀνὰ τὸν ποταμόν*, ‘up the river;’ *ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ἡμέραν*, ‘all through the day;’ but *ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν*, ‘day by day;’ *ἀνὰ πέντε παρασάγγας*, ‘at the rate of five leagues,’ i. e. ‘by fives;’ *ἀνὰ κράτος*, ‘at the top of one’s speed,’ Anab. I. x. 15.

(b) *ἐς* is common for *εἰς* in Ionic, poets, and Thucydides.

The accusative is also one of the cases employed after (*ἀμφί*), *διά*, *κατά*, *μετά*, *ὑπέρ*, *ἐπί*, *παρά*, *περί*, *πρός*, *ὑπό*.

NOTE. (c) The student will find *ἀμφί* and accusative chiefly in Xenophon and poets. Also, however, in the phrase *οἱ ἀμφί τινα*, e. g. Plato, *Hipp. Maj.* 281, C., *οἱ ἀμφὶ Θαλῆν*, ‘Thales and the other philosophers of his school.’

(2) Many *intransitive* verbs become *transitive* when compounded with a preposition, and take the accusative.

*διαβαίνουσι τὸν ποταμόν*, ‘they are crossing the river.’

Note also that when a *transitive* verb is compounded with a preposition, both parts may take an *accusative*.

ὑπερήνεγκαν τὸν . . . ἵσθμὸν τὰς ναῦς, 'they carried the boats over the isthmus,' Thuc. 3, 81.

**IX.** An accusative follows the adverbs of swearing *vῆ* and *μά*, 'by:' e.g. *vῆ τὸν Δία*, 'yes, by Zeus;' *μὰ τὸν Δία*, 'no, by Zeus.'

**X. Accusative and Infinitive.** The *subject* of the infinitive is in the accusative case.

*τὸν Κῦρον εἶναι βασιλέα*, (he says that) 'Cyrus is king.'  
*τὸ ήμᾶς εἶναι θνητούς*, 'the fact that we are mortal.'

**§ 64. Genitive Case.** Meanings: 'of;' 'from;' 'out of,' etc.

The genitive has two main usages.

1. *As a real genitive (of)*, serving to define more closely a noun (or verb, adjective, etc.).

2. *As the ablative genitive (from)*; the genitive has absorbed the 'whence' meaning of the lost ablative.

### I. Adnominal Genitive.

A noun (not in apposition) limiting the meaning of another noun is put in the genitive. This includes

i. The *possessive* genitive.

ὁ Ἐπυάξης ἀνήρ, 'Epyaxa's husband.'

2. The *subjective* genitive.

ὁ τῶν βαρβάρων φόβος τῶν Ἑλλήνων, 'the barbarians' fear of the Greeks;' i.e. the fear felt by the barbarians.

### 3. The *objective* genitive.

ὁ τῶν βαρβάρων φόβος τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ‘the barbarians’ fear of the Greeks;’ i. e. felt towards the Greeks.

This genitive often has the translation of ‘for’ in English; e. g. πόθος τῆς πόλεως, ‘a longing for their city.’

### 4. The *partitive* genitive. This genitive denotes the *whole* after words denoting a part.

τῶν πολεμίων τὸ πολύ, ‘the greater part of the enemy.’

So οἵν δὲ τούτων τῶν σταθμῶν, ‘now there were some of these day’s journeys,’ Anab. I. v. 7.

### 5. The *genitive of material*.

δύο χοίνικας ἀλφίτων, ‘two quarts of meal.’

### 6. The *genitive of measure*.

μισθὸς τριῶν μηνῶν, ‘three months’ pay.’

## II. **Predicate genitive.** (1) The limiting genitive may be used as a predicate.

αἱ κῶμαι Παρυσάτιδος ἦσαν, ‘the villages belonged to Parysatis,’ Anab. I. iv. 9.

(2) The *partitive* genitive is also often found as a predicate after verbs of calling, etc.

Σόλων τῶν ἑπτὰ σοφιστῶν ἐκλήθη, ‘Solon was called one of the seven wise men.’

*With this compare Acc. Rule No. VI.*

## GENITIVE WITH VERBS.

III. The genitive may be used as the *object* of a verb. This is often the case when the verb affects the object only in part. *Genitive meaning 'of.'*

Such verbs are those meaning 'to share,' 'enjoy,' 'hit,' 'miss,' 'aim,' 'begin,' 'lead,' 'rule,' 'take hold of,' 'touch,' 'perceive,'<sup>1</sup> 'hear,' 'see,' 'taste,' 'smell,' 'remember,' 'forget.'

Examples :

*τῆς πολιτείας μεταδιδόναι*, 'to give a share in the citizenship,' Lys. 25, 3.

*ἀρχειν τῆς πληγῆς*, 'to strike the first blow.'

*ἀκούω τούτου λέγοντος*, 'I hear him speaking.'

*ώς ὥσφραντο τάχιστα τῶν καμήλων οἱ ἵπποι . . . ἀνέστρεφον*, 'quick as ever the horses caught scent of the camels they wheeled around,' Hdt. I. 80.

IV. Also with verbs denoting **separation, comparison, source**. *Ablative genitive (from).*

I. Such verbs are those meaning 'to deprive,' 'to remove,' 'to spare,' 'to release,' 'to abandon,' 'to differ,' 'to surpass,' 'to be inferior to,' 'to be full of,' 'to want.'<sup>2</sup>

Examples :

*ἐπίσχεις τοῦ δρόμου*, 'stop running!' Ar. *Av.* 1200.

*φείδου τοῦ πεσόντος*, 'spare the fallen.'

<sup>1</sup> Verbs of perception (hearing, seeing, etc.) are also classed among those governing genitive denoting 'whence.'

<sup>2</sup> Verbs of fulness and want are sometimes classed under III.

*καὶ τούτου . . . οὐχ ἡττησόμεθα*, ‘and we shall not be inferior to him,’ Anab. II. iii. 23.

*δέομαι ὑμῶν*, ‘I beg of you,’ Lys. 25, 3.

*ἔδέησε ὀλίγου*, ‘he lacked little’ (i. e. ‘came near’), Xen.

2. The genitive may denote the *source* from which anything is obtained, often with an accusative of the thing.

*ἄνακτος αὐτοῦ πάντα πεύσομαι λόγον*, ‘I shall learn the whole story from my lord himself,’ Aesch. *Ag.* 582.

#### V. Genitive of cause, crime, or value.

1. The genitive denotes the cause, especially with verbs of praise, pity, anger, and revenge.

*ἐαυτὸν εὐδαιμονίζει τῆς μεταβολῆς*, ‘he congratulates himself on his change of abode,’ Pl. *Rep.* 516, c.

*οὐ ζηλῶ σε τῆς παιδεύσεως*, ‘I don’t envy you your education,’ Ar. *Thesm.* 175.

2. The genitive of cause is used in *exclamations*.

*ὦ Πόσειδον, τοῦ χειμῶνος*, ‘Poseidon ! what a storm !’

*‘Ηράκλεις, τῆς ἀκριβολογίας*, ‘Heracles ! what fine distinctions, Luc. *Vit. Auct.* 26.

3. Verbs of *accusing*, *acquitting*, *condemning*, and *convicting* take the genitive of the crime.

*διώξομαι σε δειλίας*, ‘I will indict you for cowardice,’ Ar. *Eq.* 368.

N. B. Compounds of *κατά* take genitive of person and accusative of *crime or punishment*.

4. Verbs of *buying*, *selling*, and *valuing* take the genitive of *price* or *value*.

*πόσου δέ ἔστι;* ‘how much is he?’

*εἴκοσι μνᾶν*, ‘twenty minae.’

*πολλοῦ λέγεις*, ‘you name a high price.’

**VI. Genitive after Compound Verbs.** Verbs compounded with (the appropriate) prepositions may take the genitive.

*ὑπερεφάνησαν τοῦ λόφου*, ‘they appeared above the hill,’ Thuc. IV. 93.

More often a preposition (the same or another) follows with its appropriate case.

(Without prep.) *πρὶν ἀν Ζεὺς ἐκπέση τυραννίδος*, ‘till Zeus fall from his sovereignty,’ Aesch. *Prom.* 775.

(With prep.) *ἐκ τοῦ σταυρώματος ἐξέπιπτον*, ‘they rushed forth from the stockade,’ Xen.

#### GENITIVE WITH ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

**VII.** The *objective* genitive follows many verbal *adjectives* or *adverbs* derived from them.

*ἐμπειρος κακῶν*, ‘experienced in misfortune.’

So adverbs, *οἱ ἐμπείρως αὐτοῦ ἔχοντες*, ‘those well acquainted with him.’

These adjectives are chiefly kindred to verbs which *take the genitive*; see above.

Some of the more common are the following, with their opposites: —

*μνήμων*, ‘mindful of;’ *ἐγκρατής*, ‘master of;’ *ἐμπειρός*, ‘experienced in;’ *ἴδιος*, ‘peculiar to;’ *κοινός*, ‘in common with;’ *ἱερός*, ‘sacred to;’ *πλήρης* and *μεστός*, ‘full of;’ *ένδεής*, ‘lacking in;’ *μέτοχος*, ‘partaking of;’ *ἄξιος*, ‘worthy of;’ *αἰτιος*, ‘guilty of.’

The student will bear in mind that the objective genitive is often to be translated in English by ‘for,’ ‘in,’ etc.

VIII. Comparatives, whether adjectives or adverbs, take the genitive without ḥ, ‘than.’ Cf. No. IV.

ὤτά ἔστι ἀπιστότερα ὄφθαλμῶν, ‘ears are more untrustworthy than eyes,’ Hdt. I. 8.

IX. Adverbs. Besides the use of adverbs in Nos. VII. and VIII., the genitive is used with many adverbs of place and time, such as *ποῦ*; ‘where?’ *ποῦ*; ‘whither?’ *οὐδαμοῦ*, ‘nowhere;’ *ἐντός*, *εἰσω*, ‘within;’ *ἐκτός*, *ἔξω*, ‘without;’ *μεταξύ*, ‘between;’ *ἐγγύς*, *πλησίον*, ‘near;’ *ἄνω*, ‘up;’ *κάτω*, ‘down;’ *πρόσθεν*, ‘in front;’ *ὅπισθεν*, ‘behind;’ *օψέ*, ‘late;’ *πολλάκις*, ‘frequently.’ E. g.

*πηνίκ*’ ἔστι τῆς ἡμέρας; ‘what time of day is it;’ Ar. *Av.* 1498.

X. Genitive with prepositions. The *genitive only is used after the prepositions ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐξ, and πρό.*

It is one of the cases used after διά, κατά, μετά, ὑπέρ, and ἐπί, παρά, περί, πρός, ὑπό. ἀμφί with the genitive is rare in prose.

The “improper” prepositions ἀνευ, ‘without;’ πλήν, ‘except;’ ἄχρι and μέχρι, ‘until;’ ἔνεκα, ‘for the sake of,’ take the genitive.

**XI. Genitive of Time.** The genitive denotes the time *within which* anything takes place; e. g. ἡμέρας, ‘by day;’ νυκτός, ‘by night;’ θέρους, ‘in summer.’

οὐ δέκα ἡμερῶν, ‘not within ten days.’ Cf. also the use of dative with ἐν, Anab. I. vii. 18, ἐν ταύταις ταῖς ἡμέραις. So ἐν θέρει, ‘in summer.’

**XII. Genitive Absolute.** A noun and a participle may stand by themselves in the genitive.

τούτων οὗτως ἔχόντων, χαίρω, ‘since this is so, I rejoice.’

**§ 65. Dative Case.** Meanings: ‘to,’ ‘for,’ ‘in,’ ‘at,’ ‘by,’ ‘with.’

The dative case has absorbed many of the meanings of the lost ablative and the locative case. It may therefore be considered:

1. As a real dative. ‘To’ or ‘for.’
2. As an ablative dative. ‘By,’ ‘with,’ etc.
3. As a locative dative. ‘In,’ ‘at.’

**CAUTION.** Do not express *motion to* or *toward* by the dative, but by a preposition and accusative.

- I. The dative is the case of the **Indirect Object.**
- I. After *transitive* verbs (translate ‘to’).

*τὴν ἐπιστολὴν δίδωσι πιστῷ ἀνδρὶ*, ‘he gives the letter to a trusty man.’

2. After many *intransitives* (omit ‘to’), meaning  
 ‘To benefit,’ ‘be fit,’ and ‘advise,’  
 ‘To serve,’ ‘obey,’ and ‘exhort,’  
 ‘To reproach,’ ‘envy,’ and ‘abuse,’  
 and their likes and opposites.

*ἐλοιδορεῖτο αὐτῷ*, ‘he railed-at him.’

### 3. The Dative of Interest.

- (a) The dative of interest or reference may generally be translated ‘for.’ It may qualify a whole sentence or, like the possessive genitive, a single word.

*τὰ ὅπλα τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπὶ ἀμαξῶν ἤγουντο*, ‘the soldiers had their arms carried for them on wagons.’ *τῶν στρατιωτῶν* would have meant possession only.

*τοῖσιν ἀνέστη*, ‘he rose up for (i. e. to address) them,’ H.

- (b) Here belongs the “ethical” dative of the personal pronouns.

*ὦ μῆτερ, ὡς καλός μοι ὁ πάππος*, ‘O mother, how handsome my grandfather is !’ Xen. *Cyr.* i, 3, 2.

- (c) The dative of possession is used with *εἰμί*, *γίγνομαι*, etc.

*ἵππος ἔστι* (i. e. *ἔστιν*) *ἐμοί*, ‘I have a horse.’

- (d) *Agent.* The dative *may* express the agent after passive verbs in the perfect and pluperfect, and *does so regularly* after the verbal adjective in -τέος.

*ταῦτα ὑμῖν ποιητέον ἔστιν*, ‘this must be done by you.’

Otherwise the agent is expressed by *ὑπό* and genitive.

4. The dative may follow *adjectives* and *adverbs* of kindred meaning to the verbs which take the dative.

*τῷ ἐμῷ ἀδελφῷ πολέμιος, ἐμοὶ δὲ φίλος καὶ πιστός*, ‘hostile to my brother, friendly and faithful to me.’

## II. Dative of Association and Accompaniment (ab-lative dative).

1. The dative is used with all words of *resemblance*, *union*, and *approach*. This includes verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and nouns.

*μάχεσθαι τοῖς Θηβαίοις*, ‘to fight with the Thebans.

*ὅμοία ταῖς δούλαις ἔσθής*, ‘raiment like (that of) the slaves.’

2. The dative denotes that by which any person or thing is accompanied.

*ἔξελαύνει . . . ἰδροῦντι τῷ ἵππῳ*, ‘he rides up with his horse in a sweat,’ Anab. I. viii. 1.

This use is frequent in military phrases.

*ἔλαύνει . . . συντεταγμένῳ τῷ στρατεύματι παντί*, ‘he marches with all the army drawn up,’ Anab. I. vii. 14.

## III. The *dative only* is used with the prepositions *ἐν* (and *σύν*).

Although Xenophon frequently uses *σύν*, the student must use it but seldom. It is not frequent in Attic prose. Use the *dative alone*, or *ἔχων*, etc.

The dative is one of the cases used with ἐπί, παρά, πρός, ὑπό.

Examples of ἐν: ‘ἐν νήσῳ, ‘on an island;’ ἐν ὅπλοις, ‘under arms;’ ἐν τῇ ὑπερβολῇ, ‘during the crossing;’ ἐν ὀργῇ, ‘in anger;’ ἐν Ἰσσοῖς, ‘at Issi.’

**IV.** Many verbs compounded with ἐν, σύν, or ἐπί, and some with πρός, παρά, περί, and ὑπό take the dative; e. g. προσέβαλον ἄλληλοις, ‘they attacked each other,’ Thuc.; but we also find πρὸς ἄλληλους.

**V.** The dative denotes *cause, manner, means, instrument, respect, and degree of difference.*

1. *Cause*: τοῦτ' ἐποίησεν ἀγνοίᾳ, ‘he did it from ignorance.’ This is also expressed by ὑπό and genitive: ὑπὸ ἀγνοίας.

2. *Manner*: ἐπῆλθον πολλῷ θορύβῳ, ‘they came on with much confusion.’

3. *Means or instrument*: αὐτὸν ἀκοντίζει παλτῷ, ‘he strikes him with a javelin.’

4. *Respect*: τοσοῦτον πλῆθει περιῆν, ‘so much was he superior in numbers,’ Anab. I. viii. 13.

5. *Degree of difference*: τῇ κεφαλῇ μείων, ‘a head shorter.’ τοσούτῳ ἄμεινον, ‘(by) so much the better.’

**VI.** The dative of **Time** (Locative dative).

The particular day, night, month, year, or festivals, etc., may be put in the dative with an adjective and without a preposition; e. g. ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ‘that day.’ Παναθηναιόις, ‘at the Panathenaea.’

Otherwise add preposition *ἐν*, 'at,' 'in,' 'on;' e. g. *ἐν θέρει*, 'in summer;' *ἐν τῷ παρόντι*, 'at present.'

In *poetry* the locative dative is often used without the prepositions *ἐν*, *παρά*, etc. Always add preposition in prose.

### § 66. Vocative Case.

The vocative is the case of direct address.

*ὦ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται*, 'fellow soldiers.'

In Greek *ὦ* is usually prefixed unless the speaker is in haste or under great excitement, as in threats etc.; e. g. *ἄνθρωπε, τί ποιεῖς*; 'fellow! what are you doing?' Xen. *Cyr.* 2, 2, 7.

Generally speaking the omission or insertion of *ὦ* is exactly the reverse of the English usage.

### § 67. A few Rules of Accent for Beginners.

 For fuller rules, with exceptions, see foot-notes.

The following summary of accent purposely ignores that which is exceptional and difficult to classify. Additional rules, explanations, and exceptions are added in foot-notes for more advanced students. While in some classes of nouns no satisfactory rules can be formulated, it is well for the student to realize at once that the *great majority* of Greek words in common use are accented according to well-established rules. This is the case with all verbs, participles, prepositions, and regular adverbs, and with many important categories of nouns and adjectives, both simple and compound.

The student should be taught to recognize that the accent in many instances has an organic connection with the formation of the word, — e. g. its derivation from noun or verb ; its active or passive meaning ; its growth from two or more simple words, or from one suffix or several. In this way a habit of observation and association may be formed, which will incidentally bring with it much more than a mere knowledge of accents.

In nouns, pronouns, and adjectives the rules given are for the nominative case, subject of course to the regular changes due to inflection.

It will be taken for granted that the student has already been taught the preliminary laws of Greek accent as given in the grammars. (G. §§ 21–29; H. §§ 95–120 : see also H. § 548 ff.) For convenience, however, some of the most common terms in use will be here given, with examples, and an explanation of the term ‘ recessive accent.’

#### I. Recessive Accent.<sup>1</sup>

By recessive accent is meant a tendency in Greek to throw the accent back from the end of the word

<sup>1</sup> This term is here retained pending the proof of objections to it or the invention of a better term. For a discussion of the subject, see

toward the beginning. This tendency is found in many classes of words. With verbs, for example, it is the rule, and in compound words it is the prevailing accentuation. It assumes various forms according to the quantity of the syllables.

If the last syllable is short the accent retreats to the antepenult, e. g. ἔχετε, σύνδουλος, or in dissyllabic words becomes circumflex on the penult if that is long, e. g. εἰχον, βῶλος, if the penult is short the accent is acute on the penult, e. g. ἔχε, τρόπος. If the last syllable is long the accent can retreat no farther than the acute on the penult, e. g. εἰχέτην, ἀνθρώπου.

If the word is a monosyllable, the accent, *if recessive*, will be circumflex, e. g. βῆν (= ἔβην), γῆ.

From these examples it will be seen that the *position* of the accent, *when recessive*, is controlled by the quantity of the final syllable, and the *kind* of accent by the quantity of the syllable on which it falls (of course within the limits to which the circumflex accent is confined).

If, now, the student will accustom himself to think of a short syllable as the unit of measure, and a long syllable as containing two such units, the following principles will become clear.

The acute accent in Greek<sup>1</sup> holds out, so to speak, over *three* such units only; hence the following

Bloomfield, Amer. Jour. of Philol., vol. iv. and vol. ix. Also Wheeler, "Der Griechische Nominalaccent," Strassburg, 1885.

<sup>1</sup> This is not the case in English.

**Rule:** *The acute cannot retreat beyond the antepenult.*

The circumflex accent may be described as a method of representing that the acute accent stands on the *first half* of a syllable long by nature; e. g.  $\hat{\omega} = \hat{\omega}$  or  $\acute{o} + o$ . From the rule just given we therefore obtain the following

**Rule:** *The circumflex can retreat only as far as the penult, and that too only when the last syllable is short.*

$\beta\hat{\omega}\lambda\sigma = \acute{\underline{\omega}}\cup(3, 2, 1)$ ; but  $\beta\acute{\omega}\lambda\sigma\upsilon = \underline{\omega}\acute{\underline{\omega}}$  (4, 3, 2, 1); so  $\grave{a}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\sigma\upsilon$ ,  $\grave{a}\xi\acute{\iota}\sigma\upsilon$ , etc. In long monosyllables the accent, *when recessive*, retreats upon the first half; e. g.  $\beta\hat{\eta}\nu = \acute{\cup}$ ,  $\gamma\hat{\eta}$ , etc.

One puzzling exception occurs. In recessive accent of words of more than two syllables, the Greek disregarded the *quantity of the penult*, and allowed the acute to stand on the *fourth* unit from the end in words with a long penult; e. g.  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\grave{a}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\sigma = \acute{\cup}\underline{\omega}\cup(4, 3, 2, 1)$ , but genitive  $\grave{a}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\sigma\upsilon$ . This has not yet been satisfactorily explained.<sup>1</sup> The rule in full therefore is: —

**Rule for Recessive Accent.** *The accent, if recessive, is placed as far from the end of the word as the last syllable permits, counting the penult as a unit whether long or short.*  $\grave{a}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\sigma$ ,  $\grave{a}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\sigma\upsilon$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\tau\sigma\upsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{i}\chi\acute{e}\tau\eta\sigma\upsilon$ , *Moûsa*, *Moûsης*, *Moûsων* (=  $\acute{a}\omega\nu$ ).

<sup>1</sup> There may be observed in the language a disinclination to the paroxytone accent of trochaic endings, or, more plainly, to accenting the penult of trochaic *polysyllables*; e. g.  $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega\gamma\epsilon$ , ( $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$  and  $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon$ ). So also *λογοποιίς*, etc.

2. **Oxytone** (*όξυς*, 'sharp,' and *τόνος*). The acute on the ultima is called oxytone. *χήν*, *χηνός*, *βασιλεύς*.

3. **Paroxytone** (*παρά* +). The acute on the penult is called paroxytone. *παρθένος*, *πηλίκος*, *πολίτης*, *τούτου*.

4. **Proparoxytone** (*πρό* +). The acute on the antepenult is called proparoxytone. *ἄνθρωπος*, *ἡμέτερος*, *ἔλαθον*.

5. **Perispomenon** (*περισπάω*, 'turn around,' i. e. ~ ~). The circumflex on the ultima is called perispomenon. *Ζεῦ*, *τιμῶν*, *όπλιτῶν*.

6. **Properispomenon** (*πρό* +). The circumflex on the penult is called properispomenon. *οὗτος*, *ἐκεῖνος*, *προσεῖπε*.

7. **Barytone** (*βαρύς*, 'deep,' +). A word is called barytone when it has no accent on the last syllable. See nos. 3, 4, 6.

8. **Proclitic** (*πρό* + *κλίνω*, 'incline'). A proclitic is a word which throws its accent forward upon the following word. The proclitics are

- (a) The forms of the article without *τ*, i. e. *ὅ*, *ἥ*, *οἱ*, *αι*.
- (b) The four prepositions *εἰς* (*ἐς*), *ώς*, *ἐκ* (*ἐξ*), *ἐν*.
- (c) The conjunctions *εἰ*, 'if' and *ώς*, 'as.'
- (d) The negative *οὐ* (*οὐκ*, *οὐχ*).

9. **Enclitic** ( $\dot{\epsilon}\nu + \kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ ). An enclitic is a word which throws its accent back upon the preceding word. For rules of accent see grammar (G. § 28, I, 2, 3. H. §§ 115, 116).

The most common enclitics are:

- (a) The pronouns  $\mu\hat{o}\nu$ ,  $\mu\hat{o}i$ ,  $\mu\acute{e}$ ,  $\sigma\hat{o}\nu$ ,  $\sigma\hat{o}i$ ,  $\sigma\acute{e}$ ,  $o\hat{o}$ ,  $o\acute{i}$ ,  $\ddot{\epsilon}$ ,  $\sigma\phi\acute{i}\sigma i$ .
- (b) The indefinite  $\tau\acute{i}s$  throughout.
- (c) The present indicative of  $\epsilon\acute{i}\mu i$  and  $\phi\eta\mu i$  (except  $\epsilon i$  and  $\phi\acute{y}s$ ).
- (d) Indefinite adverbs like  $\pi o\acute{u}$ ,  $\pi o\theta\acute{e}\nu$ ,  $\pi o\tau\acute{e}$ , etc.
- (e) The particles  $\gamma\acute{e}$ ,  $\tau\acute{e}$ ,  $\tau o\acute{i}$ ,  $\pi\acute{e}\rho$ , and - $\delta\epsilon$ .

§ 68.<sup>1</sup> **Verbs** have recessive accent; e. g.  $\lambda\acute{u}\epsilon\tau o\nu$ ,  $\lambda\hat{o}\epsilon$ .

~~But~~ But the accent in compound verbs cannot precede the augment, e. g.  $\pi ro\sigma\epsilon\acute{i}\pi o\nu$ , nor precede the syllable of the word

<sup>1</sup> § 68. **EXCEPTIONS.** 1. Contracts are *apparent* exceptions. G. § 24; H. § 105.

2. For accent of enclitics see G. §§ 27, 28; H. §§ 113-119.

3. The following *infinitives* accent the penult:—

First aorist active; e. g.  $\beta ou\lambda\acute{e}\hat{u}\sigma a\iota$ .

The perfect passive (middle); e. g.  $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{u}\sigma\theta a\iota$ .

All infinitives in - $vai$ ; e. g.  $\lambda\epsilon\lambda u\kappa\acute{e}nai$ ,  $\lambda u\theta\acute{h}nai$ ,  $i\sigma t\acute{a}nai$ , etc.

The second aorist middle; e. g.  $\lambda a\beta\acute{e}\sigma\theta a\iota$ ; and the active, which is perispomenon because contract; e. g.  $\lambda a\beta\acute{e}\acute{e}\iota\nu > \lambda a\beta\acute{e}\iota\nu$ . G. § 26 (notes); H. § 389, 390.

4. The following *imperatives* are irregular. G. § 26. H. § 387.

(a) The second aorist middle second singular is perispomenon; e. g.  $\lambda a\beta o\hat{o}\nu$ ; but when compounded with a dissyllabic preposition the accent is recessive; e. g.  $\kappa at\acute{a}\theta o\nu$ .

(b) The second aorist active in five verbs is oxytone, i. e.  $\iota\delta\acute{e}$ ,  $\epsilon i\pi\acute{e}$ ,  $\acute{e}\lambda\theta\acute{e}$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{u}\rho\acute{e}$ , and  $\lambda a\beta\acute{e}$ . But not their compounds, which are regular.

5. In optatives of the *μι* inflection the accent cannot precede the mood suffix -*τε*; e. g.  $i\sigma t a\acute{t}\tau e$ . H. § 388.

prefixed which originally had an accent, e. g. ἀπόδος (except when the vowel is lost, e. g. πάρειμ), nor precede the first prefixed member, e. g. συνέκδος.

§ 69.<sup>1</sup> **Participles** have recessive accent; e. g. λύσας, λύσασα, λύσαν, λυόμενος, λύων.

The following are important exceptions:

1. All participles in -as (except first aorist active); all in -εις, -υς, -ους, -ως, and second aorist active in -ων are oxytone; e. g. ιστάς, τιθείς, δεικνύς, διδούς, λελυκώς, λαβών.

2. Perfect passive (or middle) participles are paroxytone; e. g. λελυμένος.

§ 70.<sup>2</sup> **Adverbs** are accented like the corresponding forms of the adjective; e. g. σοφῶς (adjective, gen. pl. σοφῶν), ἀληθῶς (ἀληθῶν), σοφώτερον, σοφώτατα, ἀληθέστερον, ἀληθέστατα, ἥδιον, ἥδιστα.

§ 71.<sup>3</sup> **Prepositions** are oxytone; e. g. ἀνά, ἀντί, ἐπί, κατά, etc.

<sup>1</sup> § 69. Contract participles are apparent exceptions; e. g. φιλῶν = φιλέων).

<sup>2</sup> § 70. Irregular adverbs, formed by adding suffixes, etc., vary too much to be reduced to rule. It will be useful to notice *enclitic* adverbial endings like -θι, -θεν, -δε, (-φι, -φιν), etc., multiplicatives in -άκις, oxytones in -δόν, -αδόν, -ηδόν, and others.

<sup>3</sup> § 71. The only exceptions are the four proclitics, ἐκ, ἐν, εἰς, and ὡς, and five of the "improper" prepositions, i. e. ἀνευ, ἀτερ, ἀχρι, μέχρι, and ἔνεκα, which are recessive.

Except also when they 'suffer' anastrophe. G. § 23 (2); H. § 109. For the true explanation of anastrophe see Bloomfield, Am. Jour. Phil., iv. 24.

### § 72.<sup>1</sup> Pronouns.

1. *Personal* and *reflexive* pronouns are oxytone. *aὐτός* is here included. E. g. ἐγώ, σύ, οὐ (acute > circumflex in genitive and dative), ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ (*aὐτοῦ*).

2. *Demonstratives* accent the penult; e. g. οὗτος, ὅδε, ἐκεῖνος.

3. *Interrogative* and *relative* pronouns are accented on the first syllable; e. g. τίς; (*τίνος* ;), ὅς, ὅστις.

### § 73. Nouns.

To understand the accent of nouns (or adjectives) it is usually necessary to know whether the word is simple or compounded. In many classes of words the accent changes in composition. The following classification may be made.

1. Uncompounded: (a) Monosyllables. (b) Polysyllables.
2. Compounds.

#### First Declension (Uncompounded).

N. B. No masculine is oxytone except *some verbal* derivatives in -της.

<sup>1</sup> § 72. 1. Possessive adjective pronouns vary; e. g. ἐμός, σός, τέος, but those in -τερος are recessive, e. g. ἡμέτερος, etc.; see comparatives.

2. Also compounds of οὗτος, e. g. τοιοῦτος.

EXCEPTIONS. (a) The comparative and superlative forms ἔτερος and ἕκαστος are recessive according to rule, § 77 (3).

(b) when *l demonstrativum* is added the accent is oxytone, e. g. οὗτοσι, τούτοις.

3. Also the corresponding pronominal adjectives, e. g. πόσος, ποῖος, etc. (but πηλίκος). When the syllable δ- is prefixed, as in δ-ποῖος, δ-πόσος, the accent is unchanged.

4. The indefinite τίς either loses its accent or is accented on the last syllable (*i. e.* grave or circumflex).

### I. *Masculines.*<sup>1</sup>

1. All words in *-ας* are paroxytone; e. g. *ταμίας*, *Ξενίας*.

2. All words in *-ης* (*-της*, *-ιτης*, *-ωτης*, etc.) are paroxytone; e. g. *τοξότης*, *στρατιώτης*, *οἰκέτης*, *όπλιτης*, *Πέρσης*.

<sup>1</sup> § 73. I. The following rules are more exact for nouns in *-ης*.

1. Contracts are perispomenon; e. g. *'Ερμῆς*.

2. *Nominal derivatives*. All derivatives from nouns and adjectives are paroxytone; e. g. *στρατιώτης*.

3. *Paroxytone verbal derivatives in -της*. All with a short penult are paroxytone except *κρι-τής* and *εὑρε-τής*, also those which add *-της* to the pure unstrengthed verb stem; e. g. *οἰκέτης*, *ὑφάν-της*.

4. *Oxytone verbal derivatives in -της*. All with a lengthened vowel in the penult; *some* from liquid verbs; polysyllables in *-σ-της*; those in *-κ-της* (from verbs in *-άζω*, etc.). Examples: *γεννη-τής*, 'a parent' (vs. *γεννήτης*, 'a clansman') *θεα-τής*, *βουλευτής*, *καθαρτής*, *δικαστής*, *δρχηστής*, *σαλπιγκτής*.

There are a few real or apparent exceptions to the above rules, e. g. *αιχμητής*, *κυβερνήτης*, *σφενδονήτης* (✓?). *ἐθελοντής*, and *ἐκοντής*, used like adjectives and derived from participial forms, are oxytone. See Götting, Accentlehre, p. 125.

II. Add 3. Abstracts in *-ιά* and *-ειά* are recessive; e. g. *σοφία*, 'wisdom'; *ἀλήθεια*, 'truth.'

4. Collectives and concrete nouns in *-ιά* and *-ειά* are oxytone; e. g. *ἰωνία*, 'a bed of violets'; *στρατιά*, 'an army'; *παιδιά*, 'a game.'

5. Other feminines are chiefly recessive.

### Add III. COMPOUNDS.

1. All with a long ultima (except dissyllabic oxytones not compounded with prepositions) retain the accent of their last factor; e. g. *φιλο-σοφία*, *ὑπο-κριτής* (but *ὄνειρο-κριτης*, *ἴστο-δόκη* (*δοκή*)).

2. All with short ultima have recessive accent when compounded; e. g. *πρόπειρα* (✓*πεῖρα*).

3. When the last member does not exist as a separate word in *this form*, the accent is recessive; e. g. *κωμάρχης*, *εὐσέβεια*.

3. Except certain verbal derivatives which are oxytone, i. e.

(a) *Two only* with a *short* penult, i. e. *κριτής* and *εύρετής*.

(b) (*Nearly*) *all* with a *long* penult; e. g. *ποιητής* (*νποιέω*), *δικαστής* (*νδικάζω*), *βουλευτής* (*νβουλεύω*).

## II. *Feminines.*

1. *Verbal* derivatives in *a* and *η* are oxytone. (This is especially the case where the stem vowel is changed.) E. g. *στολή* (*νστέλλω*), *σπονδή* (*νσπένδω*), *τομή* (*ντέμνω*), *τιμή* (*ντιμάω*).

2. All in *ă* (gen. *ης*) are recessive; e. g. *Μοῦσα*, *τράπεζα*.

## § 74. Second Declension (Uncompounded).

The following suffixes are the most commonly used, i. e. *-os* (*-ον*), *ιος*, *-κος*, *-λος*, *-μος*, *-νος*, *-ρος*, *-τος*. It will require a little care to tell in some words whether the suffix is simply *-os* or one of the others; e. g. *νόμος*, *ἀγός*, *δρόμος*, *τροπός*, *τροχός* are all formed with the suffix *-os*, not with *-γος*, *-μος*, *-πος*, etc., as they are sometimes classified, much to the student's bewilderment.

There are also many secondary suffixes formed from the above; e. g. *-ικος*, *-ακος*, *-ιμος*, *-αμος*, *-αλος*, etc.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> § 74. The accent of nouns with these suffixes varies. Generally speaking nouns with trochaic (—˘) endings remain oxytone (espe-

The simple suffix *-ος* is very common in nouns is less so in adjectives, which usually have *-κος*, *-λ* *-μος*, etc., or even some secondary suffix, as *-ικ* *ιμος*, etc.<sup>1</sup>

1. *Nomina agentis.* Nouns in *-ος* expressing *agent* are oxytone; e. g. *τροχ-ός* ( $\sqrt{\tau\rho\acute{e}\chi\omega}$ ), 'a riner,' 'a wheel;' *τροπ-ός* ( $\sqrt{\tau\rho\acute{e}\pi\omega}$ ), 'a thole straf *τροφ-ός* ( $\sqrt{\tau\rho\acute{e}\phi\omega}$ ), 'a nurse;' *ἀγ-ός* ( $\sqrt{\ddot{a}y\omega}$ ), leader.'

2. *Nomina actionis.* Nouns in *-ος* expressing *action* (or a quality, or a thing done or made) : recessive. The tendency is to accent the stem s lable; e. g. *τρόχ-ος* ( $\sqrt{\tau\rho\acute{e}\chi\omega}$ ), 'a course;' *τρόπ* ( $\sqrt{\tau\rho\acute{e}\pi\omega}$ ), 'a turn,' 'manner;' *λόγ-ος* ( $\sqrt{\lambda\acute{e}\gamma\omega}$ ), speech; *σπόρ-ος* ( $\sqrt{\sigma\pi\acute{e}\iota\rho\omega}$ ), 'a sowing,' 'seed' *ὅκν-ος* ( $\sqrt{\ddot{o}k\nu\acute{e}\omega}$ ), 'hesitation;' *πόν-ος* ( $\sqrt{\pi\acute{e}\nu\omega\mu\alpha}$  'labor.'

3. *Verbal derivatives in -μος and -τος* are oxytor e. g. *λογισ-μός*, *κωκυ-τός*.

(cially polysyllables), others generally recessive; e. g. *θεωρός*, *θάλα* (exc. is *ποταμός*), *στέφανος* (exc. is *οὐρανός*).

<sup>1</sup> § 74. It may help the student to know that in the second clension more than twice as many *masculine* nouns with suffix *-ος* barytone than oxytone; the *neuter* nouns are almost all barytic. *Adjectives* on the other hand are mostly oxytone. Feminine nouns with the corresponding suffix (*α*, *η*) have twice as many oxytones as barytones. (Schröder, Redetheile im Griechischen u. Lateinischen p. 123.)

4. *Neuters* are recessive; e. g. *τὸ ἔργον*, *τὸ ὄπλον*, *τὸ δρέπανον*.

Adjectives used as nouns retain their accent; e. g. *τὸ κακόν*, *τὸ καλόν*; and verbals, as *τὸ φυτόν*.

5. *Diminutives*<sup>1</sup> accent the first syllable of the suffix; e. g. *τειχ-ύδριον*, *εἰδ-ύλλιον*. From *οἶκος* come *οἰκ-ίσκος*, *οἰκ-ίον*, *οἰκ-ίδιον*.

### § 75. Compound Nouns of the Second Declension.

1. If the second part is an *active verbal* it receives the accent. Trochaic endings (i. e. — ˘) are oxytone, others (˘ ˘, — ˘ ˘) are paroxytone; e. g. *λοχ-ἄγος* (*λόγω*), ‘a captain;’ *στρατ-ηγός*, ‘a general;’ *σκυτοτόμος* (*τέμνω*), ‘a cobbler;’ *δισκο-βόλος* (*βάλλω*), ‘a quoit thrower.’

2. If the second part is derived from a noun, the accent is recessive; e. g. *φιλό-λογος*, ‘a philologist;’ *ἵππο-πόταμος*, ‘a river-horse;’ *θέ-οινος*, ‘wine-god;’ *οἰνό-πεδον*, ‘vineyard.’ Also *all* those compounded with a preposition (*even verbals*); e. g. *σύν-δουλος*, ‘fellow-slave;’ *μέθ-οδος*, ‘method;’ *ὁ διάβολος*, ‘the slanderer.’

<sup>1</sup> § 74. 5. The term “diminutive” is extended to embrace the idea ‘made of,’ etc., as well as a small —; e. g. *χρυσίον*, ‘gold coin’ or ‘gold plate;’ also *πεδίον* (*πέδον*), ‘a plain.’

NOTES. 1. Diminutives in *-ίσκος* are *all* paroxytone, notwithstanding their trochaic ending.

2. Those in *-ίον* have some recessive exceptions.

3. If the diminutive suffix has more than three syllables the accent *is of course proparoxytone*; e. g. *παιδ-ισκάριον*.

The simple suffix *-os* is very common in nouns, it is less so in adjectives, which usually have *-kos*, *-los*, *-mos*, etc., or even some secondary suffix, as *-ikos*, *imos*, etc.<sup>1</sup>

1. *Nomina agentis.* Nouns in *-os* expressing the *agent* are oxytone; e. g. *τροχ-ός* ( $\sqrt{\tau\acute{r}e\chi\omega}$ ), ‘a runner,’ ‘a wheel;’ *τροπ-ός* ( $\sqrt{\tau\acute{r}e\pi\omega}$ ), ‘a thole strap;’ *τροφ-ός* ( $\sqrt{\tau\acute{r}e\phi\omega}$ ), ‘a nurse;’ *ἀγ-ός* ( $\sqrt{\ddot{a}\gamma\omega}$ ), ‘a leader.’

2. *Nomina actionis.* Nouns in *-os* expressing an *action* (or a quality, or a thing done or made) are recessive. The tendency is to accent the stem syllable; e. g. *τρόχ-ος* ( $\sqrt{\tau\acute{r}e\chi\omega}$ ), ‘a course;’ *τρόπ-ος* ( $\sqrt{\tau\acute{r}e\pi\omega}$ ), ‘a turn,’ ‘manner;’ *λόγ-ος* ( $\sqrt{\lambda\acute{e}\gamma\omega}$ ), ‘a speech;’ *σπόρ-ος* ( $\sqrt{\sigma\pi\acute{e}\iota\omega}$ ), ‘a sowing,’ ‘seed;’ *ὅκν-ος* ( $\sqrt{\grave{o}k\nu\acute{e}\omega}$ ), ‘hesitation;’ *πόν-ος* ( $\sqrt{\pi\acute{e}\nu\omega\mu\alpha\iota}$ ), ‘labor.’

3. *Verbal derivatives in -μος and -τος* are oxytone; e. g. *λογισ-μός*, *κωκυ-τός*.

(*cially polysyllables*), others generally recessive; e. g. *θεωρός*, *θάλαμος* (exc. is *ποταμός*), *στέφανος* (exc. is *οὐρανός*).

<sup>1</sup> § 74. It may help the student to know that in the second declension more than twice as many *masculine* nouns with suffix *-os* are barytone than oxytone; the *neuter* nouns are almost all barytone. *Adjectives* on the other hand are mostly oxytone. Feminine nouns with the corresponding suffix ( $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ) have twice as many oxytones as barytones. (Schröder, Redetheile im Griechischen u. Lateinischen, p. 123.)

4. *Neuters* are recessive; e. g. τὸ ἔργον, τὸ ὄπλον, τὸ δρέπανον.

Adjectives used as nouns retain their accent; e. g. τὸ κακόν, τὸ καλόν; and verbals, as τὸ φυτόν.

5. *Diminutives*<sup>1</sup> accent the first syllable of the suffix; e. g. τειχ-ύδριον, εἰδ-ύλλιον. From οἶκος come οἰκ-ίσκος, οἰκ-ίον, οἰκ-ίδιον.

### § 75. Compound Nouns of the Second Declension.

1. If the second part is an *active verbal* it receives the accent. Trochaic endings (i. e. — ˘) are oxytone, others (˘˘, ˘˘) are paroxytone; e. g. λοχ-ἄγος (λάγω), ‘a captain;’ στρατ-ηγός, ‘a general;’ σκυτοτόμος (τέμνω), ‘a cobbler;’ δισκο-βόλος (βάλλω), ‘a quoit thrower.’

2. If the second part is derived from a noun, the accent is recessive; e. g. φιλό-λογος, ‘a philologist;’ ἵππο-πόταμος, ‘a river-horse;’ θέ-οινος, ‘wine-god;’ οἰνό-πεδον, ‘vineyard.’ Also *all* those compounded with a preposition (*even verbals*); e. g. σύν-δουλος, ‘fellow-slave;’ μέθ-οδος, ‘method;’ ὁ διάβολος, ‘the slanderer.’

<sup>1</sup> § 74. 5. The term “diminutive” is extended to embrace the idea ‘made of,’ etc., as well as a small —; e. g. χρυσίον, ‘gold coin’ or ‘gold plate;’ also πεδίον (πέδον), ‘a plain.’

NOTES. 1. Diminutives in -ισκος are *all* paroxytone, notwithstanding their trochaic ending.

2. Those in -ιον have some recessive exceptions.

3. If the diminutive suffix has more than three syllables the accent is of course proparoxytone; e. g. παιδ-ισκάριον.

### § 76. Third Declension.<sup>1</sup>

I. The following classes of nouns are oxytone:

- (a) All in -αν or -ην (-ηνος or -ενος); e. g. παιάν, ποιμήν.
- (b) All in -ευς; e. g. βασιλεύς, ἵππεύς.
- (c) Feminines in -ας (-άδος); e. g. ἡ Ἑλλάς.
- (d) Masculines in -ηρ; e. g. ὁ πατήρ, ὁ ἀήρ, ὁ ἀστήρ (but feminine, ἡ μῆτηρ, etc.).
- (e) All collectives, words of locality, place, and time, and names of months, with the suffix -ων (-ώνος); e. g. ἀμπελών, ‘vineyard;’ μυλών, ‘mill;’ αἰών, ‘age;’ χειμών, ‘winter;’ Εκατομβαιών, ‘Hecatombaean.’
- (f) Feminines and national names in -ων (-όνος); e. g. ἡ εἰκών, ‘image;’ Μακεδών, ‘a Macedonian.’

II. Other masculine and feminine nouns are chiefly recessive; e. g. ἡ δύναμις, ὁ ἄναξ, ἡ κλῖμαξ.

<sup>1</sup> § 76. *Monosyllables.* Short monosyllables are necessarily oxytone. Long monosyllables are either oxytone or perispomenon.

(a) Masculine and feminine monosyllables are generally oxytone; e. g. μῆν, χῆρ, χθῶν, θῆρ, χείρ, πούς, αἴξ, βέτς, Ζεύς, etc. The most common exceptions are ναῦς, βοῦς, γραῦς, μῦς, ὅς (*σῦς*), δρῦς, γλαῦξ (also γλαύξ), and many proper names.

Contract words are perispomenon; e. g. ἦρ, οἶς, πᾶῖς.

(b) Neuter monosyllables are perispomenon. As this is a form of recessive accent, it agrees with § 76, III, “All neuters are recessive.” E. g. οὖς, πῦρ, all indeclinable words like names of letters, e. g. μῦ, νῦ, ξῖ, πῖ.

§ 76. IV. *Compound nouns of Third Declension.*—

(a) Compounds of monosyllables retract the accent; e. g. Αἰγί-παν, ‘goat-Pan.’ There are but few real nouns; e. g. ἀντί-χθων (sc. γῆ), ἀντί-χειρ (sc. δάκτυλος).

(b) Compounds from polysyllables usually retain the accent of their last member (except oxytones in -ην and -αν, which become paroxytone, and some exceptions in -ηρ); e. g. Δη-μῆτηρ, ὑπογραμματεύς.

III. *All neutrers* are recessive; e. g. τὸ εὔρος, τὸ στράτευμα.

### § 77. Adjectives.<sup>1</sup>

#### First and Second Declensions (Uncompounded).

I. Adjectives of the first and second declensions ending in -ος, -κος, -λος, -μος, -νος, -ρος, -τος are chiefly oxytone; e. g. σοφ-ός, χθαμα-λός, θερ-μός, ἵλα-ρός, αἰνε-τός.

<sup>1</sup> § 77. NOTES. (a) Some very common exceptions of adjectives in -ος are the following: φίλος, νέος, μέσος, μόνος, ίτος, δλίγος, δλος.

(b) -κος. Exceptions are the paroxytone diminutives in -ισκος.

(c) -λος. There a number of paroxytone and recessive exceptions.

(d) -ρος. There are a few exceptions. But all comparatives (and others in -τερος like ἡμέτερος, ἐκάτερος) are recessive according to rule.

(e) -μος. These vary. Those in -αμος and -ισμος are oxytone; -ιμος regularly, and other secondaries chiefly, recessive.

(f) -νος. Many in -νος are oxytone. The secondary suffixes -υνος, -ινος, etc., chiefly recessive. N. B. -ινος, meaning 'made of' or 'pertaining to,' is recessive; e. g. ἀμυγδάλινος, 'of almonds; έλεφάντινος, 'of ivory;' but -ινος, 'in time of,' is oxytone; e. g. ἐσπερινός, 'at even,' χειμερινός, θερινός, etc.

(g) -τος. Verbals in -τος and -τεος accent the suffix; e. g. διδακ-τός, 'ought to be taught,' δρατός, γραπ-τέον, πρακτέος. Superlatives are recessive according to rule. Numerals in -τος are recessive except those in -οστος, oxytone; e. g. δέκατος, είκοστος.

§ 77. 2. παλαι-ός ( $\sqrt{\pi\alpha\lambdaai}$ ) is an adjective in -ος, and βέβα-ιος is reduplicated. Many of the properispomena come from oxytone nouns; e. g. ἀρχαῖος ( $\sqrt{\alpha\rho\rchi\eta}$ ), ἀμοιβαῖος ( $\sqrt{\alpha\muoi\beta\eta}$ ), κορυφαῖος ( $\sqrt{\kappa\alpha\rho\phi\eta}$ ); others from recessive nouns; e. g. βίαιος ( $\sqrt{\beta\eta\alpha}$ ), δίκαιος ( $\sqrt{\delta\eta\kai\eta}$ ), and seem to be accented accordingly.

§ 77. 4. For contract adjectives see G. § 65; H. § 223.

N. B. Many, but not all, derivative suffixes like *-ικος*, *-αλος*, *-ηλος*, *-αμος*, *-ιμος*, *-ινος*, *-ανος*, etc., are included in the above rule. Some of these are *regularly* oxytone, e. g. all in *-ικος*; some are regularly recessive, e. g. those in *-ιμος*. All comparatives (*-τερος*) and all superlatives (*-τατος*) are recessive.

2. Adjectives in *-ιος* are recessive; some are proparoxytone and some properispomenon (*-αιος* = *-ά* + *-ιος*, *-ειος*, *-οιος*, *-υιος* are to be here included); e. g. ἄγριος, ἄλιος, ἀρχαῖος (*Ἄρχη*), δίκαιος (*Δίκη*), μάταιος (*Μάτην*).

3. All comparatives and superlatives (of first, second, and third declensions) are recessive; e. g. σοφώτερος, ἀληθέστατος, ἡδίων, ἡδιον, ἡδιστος.

### § 78.<sup>1</sup> Compound Adjectives of First and Second Declensions.

1. If the second part is an *active verbal*, it receives the accent. Trochaic endings (—υ) are oxytone, others paroxytone; *ὑμνο-ποιός*, ‘making hymns;’

<sup>1</sup> § 78. NOTES. These compounds are numerous and important; and their composition, meaning, and accent should be carefully observed.

2. Compound substantival derivatives in *-ινος*, meaning ‘in time of,’ remain oxytone; e. g. *μετοπωρινός*, ‘autumnal.’ Those in *-ικος* remain oxytone; e. g. *περιεκτικός*.

§ 78. 4. Multiplicatives in *-πλοος* are paroxytone; e. g. *διπλός*, ‘double.’

§ 78. 5. Compounds in *-αιος* are either proparoxytone or properispomenon. The grammarians say that they should be properispomenon.

**άρματο-πηγός**, ‘making chariots;’ **μισθο-φόρος**, ‘receiving pay;’ **ἵππο-τρόφος**, ‘keeping horses;’ **λαιμοτόμος**, ‘throat-cutting’ (for **λαιμότομος** see 2); **παιδοκτόνος**, ‘child-slaying’ (N. B. **παιδό-κτονος** would mean ‘slain by a child;’ see 2).

Verbs compounded with prepositions, à privative, etc., are exceptions; see 2.

2. *Substantive* derivatives, *passive* verbals, and those compounded with prepositions, with à privative (also εὐ-, δυσ-, ἀεί-, ἀρι-, ἐρι-, πάλιν, ἡμι-), are recessive; e. g. (from substantives) **όκτα-μηνος**, ‘eight months old;’ **βαρύ-τονος**, ‘deep toned;’ **μισό-λογος**, ‘hating argument;’ (passives) **νεό-φονος**, ‘lately slain;’ **λαιμότομος**, ‘with the throat cut;’ (prepositions, etc.) **διάφορος**, ‘different;’ **περί-δρομος**, ‘running around;’ **ἄγραφος**, ‘unwritten;’ **εὐ-άγωγος**, ‘easy to lead.’

3. *Reduplicated* adjectives are recessive. This is a form of compound words. E. g. **βάρ-βαρ-ος**, **βέβαιος**, **βέβηλος**, **δίδυμος**, **δαιδαλος**, **ἐτήτυμος**, **κάρχαρος**, **λάληθρος**, **μέρμερος**, **μαρμάρεος**.

### § 79. Adjectives of the Third Declension.

I. Those in -υς and -ης are *oxytone*;<sup>1</sup> e. g. **όξυς**, ‘sharp;’ **βαρύς**, ‘heavy,’ ‘deep;’ **ψευδής**, ‘false;’ **πρηνής**, ‘prone.’

<sup>1</sup> There are only a few important exceptions, i. e. **πλήρης**, **θῆλυς**, **ἥματος**, and several in -ις (-ιος).

2. Others with *stems ending in a consonant* are recessive;<sup>1</sup> e. g. μέλας (*μελαν-*), 'black;' πένης (*πενητ-*), 'poor;' χαρίεις (*χαριεντ-*), 'graceful.'

 For compound adjectives of third declension the student is referred to Chandler, "Greek Accentuation," pp. 197 ff.

<sup>1</sup> The exceptions are: γυμνής, φυλής, ἀργής, ἐκάνη, those in -as (-*αδος*), and those in -is (-*ιδος*), which have a corresponding masculine form. The comparatives of this declension are included in the rule. Like all comparatives they are recessive; e. g. βελτίων. N. B. They are recessive through the paradigm, e. g. βέλτιον.

## **EXERCISES.**



# SPECIAL VOCABULARIES.

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Learn in connection with following exercises.

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## (I.) Parts of the Body.

The head . . . . .	ἡ κεφαλή.
hair . . . . .	ἡ θρίξ, τριχός.
hair of head . . . . .	ἡ κόμη.
face . . . . .	τὸ πρόσωπον.
temples . . . . .	οἱ κρόταφοι.
ear . . . . .	τὸ οὖς, ὠτός.
eye . . . . .	ὁ ὀφθαλμός.
brow, the eye-brow . . . .	ἡ ὄφρύς, ύος.
nose . . . . .	ἡ ρίς, ρινός.
mouth . . . . .	τὸ στόμα, ατος.
lip, (also means brink, edge)	τὸ χεῖλος.
tongue (also language) . .	ἡ γλῶσσα.
tooth . . . . .	ὁ ὀδούς, ὀδόντος.
jaw . . . . .	ἡ γνάθος.
beard . . . . .	ὁ πώγων, ωνος.
neck (vertebrated), throat ; (also isthmus or strait) .	ὅ αὐχῆν, ἔνος.
throat and neck . . . .	ὅ τράχηλος, pl. τὰ τράχηλα.
breast, chest . . . . .	τὸ στήθος.
shoulder . . . . .	ὅ ώμος.
arm, upper arm . . . .	ὅ βραχίων.
forearm, arm, (cubit)	ὅ πῆχυς, εως.
elbow, forearm . . . .	ἡ ὥλένη.

The hand	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ἡ χείρ, χειρός.
finger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ό δάκτυλος.
belly	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ἡ γαστήρ.
back	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	τὸ οὐτον.
leg	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	τὸ σκέλος.
thigh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ό μηρός.
knee.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	τὸ γόνυ, γόνατος.
foot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ό πούς, ποδός.
toe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ό δάκτυλος (τοῦ ποδός).
nail, (hoof, claw)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ό ὅνξ, ὅνχος.
body	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	τὸ σῶμα.
limbs, members	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	τὰ μέλη.
heart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ἡ καρδία.
entrails	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	τὰ ἔντερα.
bone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	τὸ ὄστον.
flesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ἡ σάρξ, κός.
blood	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	τὸ αἷμα.
vein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ό or ἡ φλέψ, βός.

(2.) Man, Family, etc.

ἱε infant . . . . .	ὅ νήπιος.
child, boy, girl . . . . .	ὅ ορ ἡ παῖς, παιδός.
son . . . . .	ὅ γιός.
daughter . . . . .	ἡ θηγάτηρ, ρός.
brother . . . . .	ὅ ἀδελφός.
sister . . . . .	ἡ ἀδελφή.
grandson . . . . .	ὅ οὐδοῦς ορ παῖς παιδός.
cousin, (also nephew, niece)	ὅ ἀνεψιός, ἡ ἀνεψιά.
parents . . . . .	οἱ γονεῖς.
relations . . . . .	οἱ συγγενεῖς.
old-man . . . . .	ὁ γέρων, οντος.
old-woman . . . . .	ἡ γραῦς, γραός.
old-age . . . . .	τὸ γῆρας, γήρως.
young man . . . . .	ὅ νεανίσκος, νεανίας.
young-woman, girl . . . . .	ἡ παρθένος, ἡ κόρη.
(time of) youth . . . . .	ἡ νεότης, τητος.
ancestors . . . . .	οἱ πρόγονοι.
descendants . . . . .	οἱ ἀπόγονοι.
race, descent . . . . .	τὸ γένος.

## (3.) House.

ἱε house . . . . .	ἡ οἰκία, ὁ οἶκος.
roof, (also room) . . . . .	ἡ στέγη, τὸ τέγος.
roof or ceiling (tiling, etc.)	ἡ ὄροφή.
wall . . . . .	ὁ τοῖχος.
housebreaker, burglar . . .	ὁ τοιχωρύχος.
door . . . . .	ἡ θύρα.
window . . . . .	ἡ θυρίς, ἴδος.
porter, doorkeeper . . . .	ὁ θυρωρός.
peristyle, court . . . . .	ἡ αὐλή.
chamber, room . . . . .	ὁ θάλαμος, τὸ τέγος, τὸ οἴκημα.
upper-room, upper-story .	τὸ ὑπερῷον.

The men's apartments . . . . .	ἡ ἄνδρωνῖτις, ὑδος.
women's apartments . . . . .	ἡ γυναικωνῖτις, ὑδος.
hearth, fireside (home) . . . . .	ἡ ἔστια.
brick . . . . .	ἡ πλίνθος.
guest, stranger, (hired-soldier)	ὁ ξένος.
guest-room . . . . .	ὁ ξενών, ὕνος.
ladder, (stairs) . . . . .	ἡ κλίμαξ, ακος.
furniture . . . . .	τὰ σκεύη.
table . . . . .	ἡ τράπεζα.
couch (dining or sleeping)	ἡ κλίνη.
bed (poet.) . . . . .	ἡ εύνη.
chair, seat . . . . .	ἡ έδρα, ὁ θρόνος.
master . . . . .	ὁ δεσπότης.
servant, attendant . . . . .	ὁ ὑπηρέτης, ὁ θεράπωι παινα, ὁ οἰκέτης, ἡ
slave . . . . .	ἡ δουλος, ὁ οἰκέτης, δράποδον.
lamp . . . . .	ὁ λύχνος.
torch, lamp . . . . .	ἡ λαμπάς, ἀδος.
street, (road) . . . . .	ἡ ὁδός.

## (4.) The Heavens.

The universe, (order) . . . . .	ὁ κόσμος.
heaven, sky . . . . .	ὁ οὐρανός.
Olympus, (sky) . . . . .	ὁ Ὄλυμπος.
star . . . . .	ὁ ἀστήρ.
stars . . . . .	τὰ ἀστρα.
sun . . . . .	ὁ ἥλιος.
moon . . . . .	ἡ σελήνη.
eclipse . . . . .	ἡ ἐκλεψις.
dawn, sunrise . . . . .	ὁ ὤρθρος.
sunset . . . . .	δυσμαὶ ἥλιου.
air (lower) . . . . .	ἡ ἀήρ.

The air (upper) . . . . .	ό αἰθήρ.
wind . . . . .	ό ἄνεμος.
wind, air, (spirit) . . . . .	τὸ πνεῦμα.
thunder . . . . .	ἡ βροντή.
lightning . . . . .	ἡ ἀστραπή.
thunderbolt . . . . .	ὁ κεραυνός.
cloud . . . . .	τὸ νέφος (ἡ νεφέλη).
rain (storm) . . . . .	ὁ δύμβρος.
rain, (shower) . . . . .	ὁ ώντος.
snow (usually <i>fallen</i> ) . . . . .	ἡ χιών.
snow (usually <i>falling</i> ) . . . . .	ἡ νιφάσ, ἀδος (Ion. and poet).
hail . . . . .	ἡ χάλαζα.

## (5.) Time.

time . . . . .	ὁ χρόνος.
The year . . . . .	τὸ ἔτος, ὁ ἑνιαυτός.
month . . . . .	ὁ μήν.
day . . . . .	ἡ ἡμέρα.
night . . . . .	ἡ νύξ, νυκτός.
hour, season, (spring) . . .	ἡ ὥρα.
dawn, morn, (Aurora, east)	ἡ ξως (ἡώς H.).
evening, (west) . . . . .	ἡ ἐσπέρα.
evening, afternoon . . . . .	ἡ δεῖλη.
spring . . . . .	τὸ ἔαρ (or ἥρ), ἡ ὥρα.
summer . . . . .	τὸ θέρος.
late summer ; autumn . . .	ἡ ὁπώρα.
autumn, late autumn . . . .	τὸ φθινόπωρον.
winter, (storm) . . . . .	ὁ χειμών, ὠνος.

## (6.) The Army.

The army . . . . .	ἡ στρατιά, ὁ στρατός, τὸ στράτευμα..
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The camp . . . . .	<i>τὸ στρατόπεδον.</i>
tent . . . . .	<i>ἡ σκηνή.</i>
expedition, campaign . . .	<i>ἡ στρατεία.</i>
force (power in general) . .	<i>ἡ δύναμις.</i>
company . . . . .	<i>ὁ λόχος.</i>
line of battle (4-25 deep)	<i>ἡ φάλαγξ.</i>
rank ; file ; company ; post	<i>ἡ τάξις.</i>
wing . . . . .	<i>τὸ κέρας.</i>
right . . . . .	<i>τὸ δεξιόν.</i>
left . . . . .	<i>τὸ εὐώνυμον.</i>
scout, watcher . . . . .	<i>ὁ σκοπός.</i>
commander . . . . .	<i>ὁ ἄρχων, οὗτος.</i>
leader, guide . . . . .	<i>ὁ ἡγεμών.</i>
general . . . . .	<i>ὁ στρατηγός.</i>
captain . . . . .	<i>ὁ λοχαγός.</i>
soldier . . . . .	<i>ὁ στρατιώτης.</i>
heavy-armed soldier, hop-	
lite . . . . .	<i>ὁ ὀπλίτης.</i>
light-armed soldier . . . .	<i>ὁ γυμνής, ὥτος.</i>
targeteer (light-armed) . .	<i>ὁ πελταστής.</i>
slinger . . . . .	<i>ὁ σφενδονήτης.</i>
bowman, archer . . . . .	<i>ὁ τοξότης.</i>
armor, arms . . . . .	<i>τὰ ὅπλα.</i>
bow . . . . .	<i>τὸ τόξον.</i>
sling . . . . .	<i>ἡ σφενδόνη.</i>
sword . . . . .	<i>τὸ ξίφος.</i>
short-sword, sabre, or knife	<i>ἡ μάχαιρα.</i>
spear . . . . .	<i>τὸ δόρυ, ρατος.</i>
quiver . . . . .	<i>ἡ φαρέτρα.</i>
helmet . . . . .	<i>τὸ κράνος (ἡ κόρυς Η.).</i>
soldier's cap ; helmet . . .	<i>ἡ κυνῆ.</i>
breastplate ; cuirass . . .	<i>ἡ θώραξ.</i>
shield . . . . .	<i>ἡ ἀσπίς, ἴδος.</i>
greave . . . . .	<i>ἡ κυνημίς, ἴδος.</i>

The trumpet . . . . .	ἡ σάλπιγξ.
baggage . . . . .	τὰ σκεύη.
necessaries, provisions . . .	τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.
food, provisions . . . . .	τὰ σῖτα.
beasts of burden . . . . .	τὰ ὑποζύγια.
infantry . . . . .	οἱ πεζοί.
cavalry . . . . .	ἡ ἵππος, οἱ ἵππεις.
cavalryman . . . . .	ὁ ἵππεύς.
cavalry general . . . . .	ὁ ἵππαρχος.
guard, sentinel . . . . .	ὁ φύλαξ.
fight, battle . . . . .	ἡ μάχη.
victory . . . . .	ἡ νίκη.
flight . . . . .	ἡ φυγή.

## (7.) Animals.

NOTE. — A few of the following words will not occur in the exercises, but are added for use in oral exercises.

The animal ; living thing . . .	τὸ ζῷον.
beast . . . . .	ὁ θήρ, θηρός, τὸ θηρίον.
horse, mare . . . . .	ὁ ἵππος, ἡ ἵππος.
colt . . . . .	ὁ (ἡ) πῶλος.
ass . . . . .	ὁ (ἡ) ὄνος.
mule . . . . .	ἡ (ὁ) ημίονος.
camel . . . . .	ὁ (ἡ) κάμηλος.
elephant . . . . .	ὁ ἐλέφας, αὐτος.
ox, cow . . . . .	ὁ (ἡ) βοῦς, βοός.
bull . . . . .	ὁ ταῦρος.
sheep . . . . .	ὁ (ἡ) οἶς, οἰός.
sheep, flocks . . . . .	τὰ πρόβατα.
ram . . . . .	ὁ κριός.
goat . . . . .	ὁ (ἡ) αἴξ, αἴγος (H. and poet.).
billy-goat . . . . .	ὁ τράγος.

The she-goat . . . . .	ἡ χίμαιρα.
boar, swine, hog, sow, pig .	ὁ (ἡ) ὕν, ὕνος, σῦν, συνός
boar . . . . .	ὁ κάπρος.
pig . . . . .	ὁ (ἡ) χοῖρος.
dog . . . . .	ὁ (ἡ) κύων, κυνός.
cat . . . . .	ὁ (ἡ) αἴλουρος.
mouse . . . . .	ὁ μῦς, μυός.
deer, stag . . . . .	ὁ, η ἔλαφος.
hare . . . . .	ὁ λαγῶς.
fox . . . . .	ἡ ἀλώπηξ.
wolf . . . . .	ὁ λύκος.
lion . . . . .	ὁ λέων.
lioness . . . . .	ἡ λέαινα.
tiger . . . . .	(ὁ) η τίγρις (acc. τίγρι)
bear . . . . .	ἡ ἄρκτος.
crocodile . . . . .	ὁ κροκόδειλος.
rhinoceros . . . . .	ὁ ρινόκερως, ωτος.
fish . . . . .	ὁ ἰχθύς.
snake . . . . .	ὁ ὄφις.
spider . . . . .	ἡ ἀράχνη.

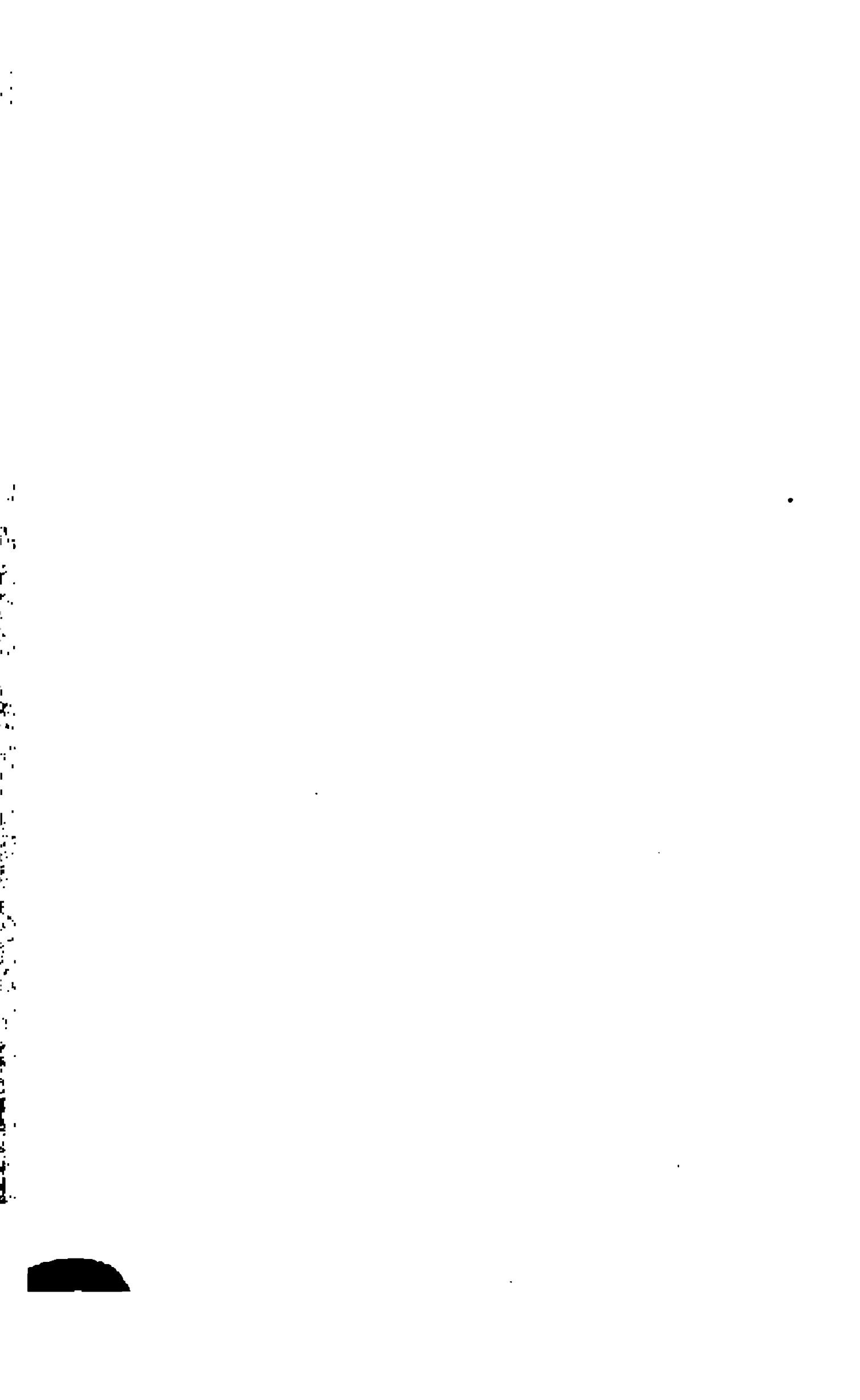
## (8.) Birds.

The bird (of <i>prey</i> or <i>omen</i> ) . . .	ὁ οἰωνός.
bird ; chicken, cock, hen .	ὁ (ἡ) ὅρνις, ὅρνιθος.
cock . . . . .	ὁ ἀλεκτρυών.
wing, feather . . . . .	τὸ πτερόν.
beak (snout) . . . . .	τὸ ρύγχος.
egg . . . . .	τὸ ὥον.
nest . . . . .	ἡ νεοσσιά.
goose . . . . .	ὁ χήν.
duck . . . . .	ἡ νῆπτα.
peacock . . . . .	ὁ ταώς.
pigeon, dove . . . . .	ἡ περιστερά.

the nightingale . . . . .	η ἄηδών.
swallow . . . . .	ἡ χελιδών.
swan . . . . .	ὁ κύκνος.
crane . . . . .	ἡ γέρανος.
crow, raven . . . . .	ὁ κόραξ.
vulture . . . . .	ὁ γύψ, γυπός.
eagle . . . . .	ὁ ἀετός.

## (9.) Interrogative Words.

'hither? . . . . .	ποῖ;
'ho? What? . . . . .	τίς; τί;
'hen? . . . . .	πότε;
'here? . . . . .	ποῦ;
'hence? . . . . .	πόθεν;
ow many? How much? . .	πόσος; η; ον;
or how much? . . . . .	πόσου;
'hat sort of? . . . . .	ποῖος; α; ον;
ow? . . . . .	πῶς;



## EXERCISES. PART I.

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### I. ON THE BODY.

The teacher should supplement these exercises by oral practice. Cf. for example the sentences given after No. III. Words or letters enclosed within parentheses are to be omitted in translating into Greek.

*Socrates.* Hello-you !<sup>1</sup> How many hands have you ?<sup>2</sup>

*Xenophon.* I have two hands.

*S.* And how many fingers on each hand ?

*X.* Five.

*S.* How many on both hands ?

*X.* I<sup>3</sup> have ten, but<sup>4</sup> my brother has nine only ; for he lost the thumb of his right hand, awkward fellow that he was,<sup>4</sup> cutting<sup>5</sup> it off with a knife.

*S.* Where is your nose ?

*X.* My<sup>6</sup> nose is in the middle-of<sup>7</sup> my face and between my two eyes.

*S.* How many feet have you ?

*X.* I<sup>8</sup> have only two, but<sup>9</sup> my horse has four.

*S.* What sort of toes has your horse ?

*X.* No toe(s) at all so-far-as<sup>8</sup> I can see, but each foot has one large hoof. But the biologists tell many other<sup>9</sup> strange things, and they actually<sup>10</sup> say that<sup>11</sup> horses have toes,<sup>12</sup> saying things incredible.

<sup>1</sup> tr. : **οὗτος**, § 9.      <sup>5</sup> aor., § 31.      <sup>9</sup> tr. : many and other.

<sup>2</sup> dat. poss., § 65, I. (3c).      <sup>6</sup> § 65, I. (3b).      <sup>10</sup> καὶ δὴ καὶ, § 2.

<sup>3</sup> μέν . . . δέ, § 2.      <sup>7</sup> § 4 (d').      <sup>11</sup> acc. and inf., § 54.

<sup>4</sup> tr. : being a certain  
awkward one.      <sup>8</sup> δστον γέ.      <sup>12</sup> add τις.

## II. THE BODY. (*Continued.*)

The majority of<sup>1</sup> mankind have limbs and members as follows :<sup>2</sup> First,<sup>3</sup> they have the head — on this the young have hair, while the old, poor wretches that they are,<sup>4</sup> have the top-of<sup>5</sup> the head bald nor do they have a single<sup>6</sup> hair, but a long beard only. Secondly,<sup>8</sup> they have ears on each<sup>7</sup> side of the head ; then again, two eyes and a nose and the mouth, in which are the teeth and the tongue. Now<sup>8</sup> the other<sup>9</sup> members are numerous and varied, but<sup>9</sup> from the heart flows the blood by the veins and arteries through the upper arm and the fore-arm into the ends of<sup>5</sup> the fingers, and in like manner also into the toes. When the flesh and the entrails are wanting and the bones alone remain, the man turns into a skeleton.

<sup>1</sup> tr. : οἱ πολλοὶ.

<sup>6</sup> use negative. In Greek, two negatives do not make an affirmative.

<sup>2</sup> use τοιωσδε, § 9.

<sup>7</sup> ξύθεν καὶ ξύθεν.

<sup>3</sup> tr. : τοῦτο μέν . . . followed

<sup>8</sup> τ μὲν οὖν, § 2.

by τοῦτο δέ.

<sup>9</sup> μέν . . . δέ, § 2.

<sup>4</sup> tr. : being poor wretches.

<sup>5</sup> § 4 (d).

## III. POLYPHEMUS.

The Cyclops Polyphemus was a large giant.<sup>1</sup> His body was so large and his legs so long that when<sup>2</sup> he was walking even in the midst of the sea, the water wetted his<sup>3</sup> knees and sometimes his<sup>3</sup> thighs, but never wet his<sup>3</sup> belly. When<sup>4</sup> Odysseus and his companions were shut up in his cave, Polyphemus ate up with his strong jaws and teeth two of the com-

panions at luncheon and at dinner, but when<sup>5</sup> he had dined he lay out flat-on-his-back in the cave, resting his stout neck upon the ground. Then<sup>6</sup> Odysseus, taking-his-stand<sup>7</sup> upon the Cyclops' great chest, put out with a hot bar his<sup>8</sup> one solitary wheel-shaped eye, which was in the middle-of<sup>8</sup> his forehead.

<sup>1</sup> nom. case, § 62.

<sup>5</sup> aor. ptc., § 15 (1).

<sup>2</sup> tr.: 'for him walking.' Cf. § 65

<sup>6</sup> τότε δή.

(I. 3) and 15 (1).

<sup>7</sup> use θέτημι.

<sup>3</sup> article, § 3 (c).

<sup>8</sup> § 4 (d).

<sup>4</sup> genitive abs. or conj. and finite verb, § 16.

### Suggestion for Oral Exercise.

Who was Polyphemus?

He was a Cyclops.

How many eyes had he?

He had one solitary eye.

Where was his eye?

His eye was in the middle  
of his forehead.

Of what sort was his eye?

His eye was shaped like a  
wheel.

τίς ἦν Πολύφημος;

Κύκλωψ τις ἦν.

πόσοι ὄφθαλμοὶ ἦσαν αὐτῷ;

ἡν αὐτῷ εἷς μόνος ὄφθαλμός.

ποῦ ἦν οὗτος ὁ ὄφθαλμός;

ὁ ὄφθαλμὸς ἦν αὐτῷ ἐν μέσῳ  
τῷ μετώπῳ.

ποῖος ἦν οὗτος ὁ ὄφαθλμός;

ἡν τροχοειδῆς, etc.

In oral exercises of this character require the student to repeat in his answer all the words of the question as far as possible. It will give quickness both to tongue and to ear.

## IV. THERSITES.

Homer says that<sup>1</sup> Thersites was the ugliest man in the Greek army. (This is not hard to believe)<sup>2</sup> for<sup>2</sup> he was lame in<sup>3</sup> one of his two feet, his two shoulders were humped, his head was sugar-loafed, and the hair grew thin on top. Now Odysseus hated him ; therefore, when<sup>4</sup> Thersites reviled Agamemnon, Odysseus beat his<sup>5</sup> back and shoulders with his golden sceptre so that Thersites stopped in fear,<sup>6</sup> nor did words any longer fall from his lips, but tears — and that too<sup>7</sup> not a few<sup>8</sup> — fell from his eyes.

<sup>1</sup> § 54 and cf. § 11 (3).

<sup>2</sup> ellipsis, § 2 (end).

<sup>3</sup> acc. of respect, § 63 (IV.).

<sup>4</sup> trans. : ‘to T. reviling,’ § 15

(1) and § 65 (I. 3).

<sup>5</sup> article, § 3 (c).

<sup>6</sup> nom. ptc., § 14 (b).

<sup>7</sup> tr. : καὶ ταῦτα.

<sup>8</sup> tr. : many.

### V. PRIAM. (On the Family.)

The name of the last king of Troy was Priam.\* (He was called so) for<sup>1</sup> his sister Hesione bought him, paying a ransom to Heracles by whom<sup>2</sup> he had been captured. His father's name was Laomedon, his mother's Strymo, and his wife's name Hecuba. To Priam the king there were born fifty sons and fifty daughters. Now his<sup>3</sup> eldest son Hector and his wife Andromache gave<sup>4</sup> the old man no trouble,<sup>4</sup> but his second son, Paris, or Alexander, troubled<sup>4</sup> him much, both in other respects<sup>5</sup> and especially<sup>6</sup> in bringing<sup>7</sup> Helen to Ilium, having stolen her away from her husband, Menelaus. Therefore the Greeks made an expedition from the Peloponnesus against Troy, commanded by Agamemnon,<sup>2</sup> the brother of Menelaus.

<sup>1</sup> ellipsis γάρ, § 2 (end).

<sup>5</sup> acc. of respect, τὰ δλλα.

<sup>2</sup> agent, § 65 (I. 3, d').

<sup>6</sup> καὶ δὴ καί, § 2.

<sup>3</sup> article, § 3 (c).

<sup>7</sup> nom. of ptc., § 14 (b).

<sup>4</sup> tr.: give . . . trouble, πράγματα παρέχειν.

\* For different derivation and version of story, see Lid. & Scott.

## VI. PARIS.

When<sup>1</sup> the Greeks, after ten years, had<sup>2</sup> taken and<sup>2</sup> burned<sup>3</sup> Ilium, Agamemnon returned to Greece, taking with him Cassandra, one-of-the-daughters<sup>3</sup> of Priam. Virgil, the Roman poet, says that Priam was<sup>4</sup> killed by Pyrrhus,<sup>5</sup> the son of Achilles. Paris, wounded by Philoctetes and deprived of Helen, went-in-search-of<sup>6</sup> his first wife, Oenone; but she, angered<sup>7</sup>-at what-had-happened,<sup>8</sup> declared she would n't<sup>9</sup> nurse his wound. So Paris, being-neglected,<sup>10</sup> died and Oenone forthwith repenting,<sup>11</sup> hanged herself and died also.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> tr. by finite verb, § 51.

<sup>8</sup> tr.: τὰ γεγενημένα.

<sup>2</sup> § 1 (caution).

<sup>9</sup> tr.: 'declare . . . not' = οὐ φημι  
with future inf., § 54.

<sup>3</sup> tr.: 'a daughter of.'

<sup>10</sup> perfect, § 31 (b).

<sup>4</sup> § 54.

<sup>11</sup> aor. ptc., § 31 (a).

<sup>5</sup> § 65 (I. 3, d').

<sup>12</sup> tr.: καὶ αὐτή, § 9 (b).

<sup>6</sup> use μετέρχομαι.

<sup>7</sup> use χαλεπῶς φέρων.

## VII. PRIAM'S GRANDCHILDREN.

Polites, a son of Priam, was killed by Pyrrhus before-the-eyes<sup>1</sup> of the old-man his<sup>2</sup> father. Afterwards his son Priam, named-after his<sup>2</sup> grandfather, came to Italy with his<sup>2</sup> cousin Ascanius, who<sup>3</sup> was himself also a grandson of King Priam and the child of Creūsa and Aenēas. Hector, the boys' uncle, had already died<sup>4</sup> under-the-walls-of<sup>5</sup> Troy, and their aunt Andromache had been carried off as a slave<sup>6</sup> by Pyrrhus.

<sup>1</sup> tr.: ἐν and dative.

<sup>4</sup> ἔδη ἀπέθανε, § 26.

<sup>2</sup> § 3 (c).

<sup>5</sup> tr.: 'under Troy.'

<sup>3</sup> dat. of ptc., § 6.

<sup>6</sup> § 62.

### VIII. THE GREEK HOUSE.

The Greeks made their houses as-folows.<sup>1</sup> When<sup>2</sup> you knocked, the porter opened the door ; and then entering through the door, you must needs<sup>3</sup> be-ware-of the dog<sup>4</sup> and pass through the front-hall into the peristyle of the men's-apartments. This peristyle was, as-a-rule, open-to-the-sky<sup>5</sup> in the middle, and rectangular with four porticoes. Some-where here you would find<sup>6</sup> the master of the house walk-ing about, and you would see many and allsorts-of rooms arranged round<sup>7</sup> about ; in these one could<sup>8</sup> see tables and dining couches, chairs, beds, and other furniture such as was needed. Here also were the guest-chambers, unless the house happened to have<sup>9</sup> an upper-story.

<sup>1</sup> use **τοιόσδε**, agreeing with houses, § 9 (*a*).

<sup>2</sup> tr.: 'to you knocking,' § 15 (1).

<sup>3</sup> δεῖ w. acc. and inf.

<sup>4</sup> εὐλαβεῖσθαι and acc.

<sup>5</sup> ὑπαίθριος.

<sup>6</sup> § 33 (*a*).

<sup>7</sup> use περίκειμαι κύκλῳ.

<sup>8</sup> tr.: 'it is possible to see.' Use ξεῖναι in 'historical present.'

<sup>9</sup> ptc., § 17.

IX. THE HOUSE. (*Continued.*)

In large houses there was another peristyle in the rear and other rooms, all this comprising<sup>1</sup> the women's-apartments, unless these were in an upper-story. Now wherever<sup>2</sup> there was an upper-story it was necessary to go up and down-on<sup>3</sup> a ladder. The walls were sometimes made-of-brick,<sup>4</sup> and housebreakers wishing to steal would-dig-through<sup>5</sup> the walls. Some<sup>6</sup> houses<sup>7</sup> had windows in the walls, others<sup>6</sup> had none; usually the light entered through the opened roof of the peristyles. By night they used lamps<sup>8</sup> within the house, but when<sup>9</sup> the master walked through the dark streets a slave went ahead with<sup>10</sup> a torch; other attendants followed-after him for-the-sake-of security.

<sup>1</sup> tr.: 'being.'

<sup>6</sup> τοῖς μὲν . . . τοῖς δέ.

<sup>2</sup> § 49 (*b*).

<sup>7</sup> dat. poss., § 65.

<sup>3</sup> κατά and gen., or see Anab.

<sup>8</sup> dat. Why?

IV. 5. 25.

<sup>9</sup> tr.: 'for the master walking'

<sup>4</sup> πλεύθινος.

§ 15 (1).

<sup>5</sup> imperfect tense. Customary action, § 23.

<sup>10</sup> tr.: 'having,' § 15 (3).

## X. THE HEAVENS.

If<sup>1</sup> you go out of the house by night and stand in the open street, among<sup>2</sup> many other<sup>2</sup> things you notice<sup>1</sup> also<sup>3</sup> the following. The sun<sup>4</sup> you do not see in the sky, for it is night, but<sup>4</sup> you see unnumbered stars and, as<sup>5</sup> the month goes on, sometimes<sup>6</sup> you see the moon and sometimes<sup>6</sup> (you see it) not. If<sup>1</sup> at any time the earth comes between the sun and the moon there occurs<sup>1</sup> an eclipse of the moon. Moreover, whenever<sup>7</sup> a storm occurs and either rain or snow

or hail falls from the clouds, then it is no longer<sup>8</sup> possible to see either<sup>8</sup> the moon or<sup>8</sup> the stars. And oftentimes by day, before sunset, when thunder and lightning have burst forth from the clouds, a thunderbolt strikes either a tall tree or a high house ; (high I say), for<sup>9</sup> the god of the sky bears ill-will-towards<sup>10</sup> the great<sup>11</sup> things ; the small things annoy<sup>12</sup> him not at all.

<sup>1</sup> prest. genl. condition, § 47.

<sup>2</sup> tr.: 'many and other.'

<sup>3</sup> omit 'among,' and tr.: 'and also' = καὶ δὴ καὶ, § 2.

<sup>4</sup> μέν . . . δέ, § 2.

<sup>5</sup> gen. abs., § 16.

<sup>6</sup> δέ μέν . . . δέ δέ, or ἀλλοτε  
μέν . . . ἀλλοτε δέ (or τότε δέ).

<sup>7</sup> indef., § 39.

<sup>8</sup> repeat negative. Cf. Ex. II., note 6.

<sup>9</sup> ellipsis and γάρ, § 2.

<sup>10</sup> φθονός and dative.

<sup>11</sup> use superlative.

<sup>12</sup> neut. pl. w. sing. verb.

## XI. THE YEAR.

The year is divided into twelve months. But in Greece these months had neither the same<sup>1</sup> names nor the same beginning that ours have. For at Athens they called their<sup>2</sup> first month Hecatombaion, which corresponds<sup>3</sup> nearly to the seventh<sup>5</sup> month of our year. The thirty days of each month were divided into three decades. The seasons of the year were reckoned sometimes<sup>4</sup> as three, sometimes<sup>4</sup> as four, and-then-again<sup>4</sup> even seven. The four seasons were Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring. Now of these seasons the summer and the winter each had four months, but the two others each had two only.

<sup>1</sup> αὐτός, § 4 (*c*).

<sup>2</sup> article, § 3 (*c*).

<sup>3</sup> use εἶναι.

<sup>4</sup> use ἀλλοτε with μέν . . . δέ . . . δέ.

<sup>5</sup> The Attic year began with the summer solstice.

## XII. HELIOS.

In the olden-time things<sup>1</sup>-in-heaven<sup>1</sup> were arranged not as they now are, but differently. For the earth was flat, and Océanus flowed-round about the earth. And towards dawn, Eos,<sup>2</sup> the rosy fingered goddess, upon a chariot, (which was) borne along by<sup>3</sup> the swift horses Lampus and Phaethon, climbed-up the sky to announce<sup>4</sup> both<sup>5</sup> to gods and<sup>5</sup> to mortals that<sup>6</sup> Helios was coming. Not-long-after<sup>7</sup> forth came Helios himself,<sup>8</sup> he also borne-along in a four-horse-chariot. The names of his horses I know well, but will not mention. And he driving through the air and along the vault of heaven, looked-down-upon all the works of men. At evening he descended into Oceanus in-the-west and the darkness came on again. After sunset, in a golden boat made by Hephaestus, Helios sailed-around again to the east.

Thus different was the world in ancient times ; but the same things must needs<sup>9</sup> happen even nowadays<sup>10</sup> in Asia; for the Great Lama there denies<sup>11</sup> that<sup>6</sup> the earth is spherical.

<sup>1</sup> neut. art. and phrase, § 7, τὰ  
ἐν οὐρανῷ.

<sup>2</sup> use Homeric form, 'Hέος.

<sup>3</sup> ὄπτο and gen., § 65, I. 3, d.

<sup>4</sup> § 15 (6).

<sup>5</sup> καὶ . . . καὶ .

<sup>6</sup> after φημί, 'say, announce,' use acc. and inf. § 56 (*a* and *b*).

<sup>7</sup> οὐ διὰ μακροῦ.

<sup>8</sup> αὐτός, § 9 (*b*).

<sup>9</sup> δεῖ and inf.

<sup>10</sup> tr.: 'to-day.'

<sup>11</sup> οὐ φημί = nego.

### XIII. THE ARMY IN XENOPHON.

Each part of the army was commanded by<sup>1</sup> a general and was divided into companies-of-one-hundred.<sup>2</sup> A captain commanded<sup>3</sup> these companies-of-one-hundred,<sup>2</sup> which had two sections-of-fifty-each<sup>4</sup> or four of-twenty-five-each.<sup>4</sup> These (latter) were called enomoties,<sup>5</sup> because the twenty-five soldiers in the enomoty, being messmates, gave-an-oath<sup>6</sup> and pledged-their-faith<sup>6</sup> to one-another. The word ‘taxis’ in the Greek tongue, among<sup>16</sup> many other<sup>8</sup> things, also means<sup>7</sup> sometimes two companies-of-one-hundred<sup>2</sup> joined. The commander of this ‘taxis’ was called a ‘taxiarch.’<sup>9</sup>

The Greeks had but few horsemen;<sup>10</sup> the infantry<sup>10</sup> was of-all kinds. The light-armed — that is, the bowmen and the slingers — had no shields and did not engage-in-hand-to-hand conflict;<sup>11</sup> but the peltasts, these also being light-armed soldiers, had round-leather-covered-shields.<sup>12</sup> The heavy-armed had the following armor: on the head the helmet, around the chest the cuirass, around the legs the greaves, and in-addition-to<sup>13</sup> these they carried<sup>14</sup> a large shield, a<sup>15</sup> huge spear, and a<sup>16</sup> sword or sabre.

<sup>1</sup> § 65, I. 3, *d.*

<sup>2</sup> tr.: *λόχος*.

<sup>3</sup> § 64, III.

<sup>4</sup> one word. See ‘50’ and ‘25.’

<sup>5</sup> γυρνυμι, ‘swear.’

<sup>6</sup> tr.: ‘they swore and gave their right hands.’

<sup>7</sup> δύναμαι and pred. const. § 62.

<sup>8</sup> tr.: ‘many and other.’

<sup>9</sup> § 62.

<sup>10</sup> use μὲν . . . δέ.

<sup>11</sup> tr.: ‘went to hands.’

<sup>12</sup> use τῇ πελτῇ.

<sup>13</sup> πρός and dat.

<sup>14</sup> φορέω, ‘wear.’

<sup>15</sup> def. article, § 3 (*a*).

<sup>16</sup> cf. note to Ex. X., 3.

#### XIV. THE TRIAL OF ORONTES. (*Cf. Anab.*, I., vi., 5-11.)

When Cyrus had<sup>1</sup> summoned the generals and the captains to his tent, the trial of Orontes took place. Orontes confessed that<sup>2</sup> he-had-injured Cyrus, although<sup>3</sup> he had<sup>4</sup> himself been injured in-nothing;<sup>5</sup> he confessed also that<sup>6</sup> he had plotted against him.<sup>6</sup> He therefore was led-out to death by the guard, but nowhere<sup>7</sup> in the camp did any<sup>7</sup> tomb of him ever<sup>7</sup> appear.

<sup>1</sup> aorist, § 26.

<sup>5</sup> οὐδέτερος, § 63, IV. 2.

<sup>2</sup> § 56.

<sup>6</sup> dative, § 65, IV.

<sup>3</sup> § 15 (5).

<sup>7</sup> repeat negative.

<sup>4</sup> § 31.

#### XV. STORMING THE CAMP.

Now, when the trumpet sounded,<sup>1</sup> twenty Rhodian slingers, with<sup>2</sup> their<sup>3</sup> slings made-ready,<sup>4</sup> and fifty Cretan archers, with<sup>2</sup> their<sup>3</sup> quivers on their shoulders and their<sup>3</sup> bows in (their) hands, crossed the river quickly where the guides showed (them); and they surprised the camp of the enemy which only a few guards were guarding. So then, after killing<sup>4</sup> these guards, burning<sup>5</sup> the tents, and slaughtering<sup>6</sup> the beasts-of-burden, they returned, taking<sup>5</sup> from the baggage food and other necessaries as-much-as<sup>6</sup> they needed.

<sup>1</sup> tr.: 'he sounded with the trumpet.'   <sup>4</sup> cf. § 31.

<sup>2</sup> ἔχω, § 15 (3).

<sup>5</sup> aor. ptc., § 26.

<sup>3</sup> article § 3 (c).

<sup>6</sup> gen., § 64, IV.

## XVI. THE BATTLE.

Artaxerxes was commander of the-centre-of<sup>1</sup> his-own<sup>2</sup> force, and Tissaphernes was said to be-in-command-of<sup>3</sup> the left wing. Clearchus commanded the right wing of Cyrus's army. Now, as<sup>4</sup> the Greeks were advancing, a part of the phalanx bulged-out-of-line<sup>5</sup> and the part-left-behind<sup>6</sup> began to run at full speed. Then, indeed, the barbarians gave-way and fled. Meanwhile Cyrus was slain. Consequently it was uncertain whose was<sup>7</sup> the victory, both on-account-of the death of Cyrus and on-account-of the flight of the barbarians.

<sup>1</sup> § 4 (*d*).

<sup>2</sup> see 'Pronouns,' § 9.

<sup>3</sup> § 64, III.

<sup>4</sup> § 16.

<sup>5</sup> cf. Anab., I., viii., 18.

<sup>6</sup> cf. Anab., I., viii., 18, art. and ptc. of *ὑπολεῖπω*.

<sup>7</sup> ind. quest., § 58.

## ANIMALS,—BIRDS.

## XVII. THE DYING EAGLE.

A Bowman shot an eagle with his bow. When<sup>1</sup> the eagle turned-around<sup>2</sup> in-pain,<sup>3</sup> he saw the notched-end and the feathers outside of the wound. And on seeing the feathers he uttered-this-cry : 'Woe-is-me,<sup>3</sup> I die by-means-of my own feathers !'

<sup>1</sup> nom. ptc. § 15 (1).

<sup>2</sup> § 14 (*b*).

<sup>3</sup> tr. : *ἄφοις*.

### XVIII. THE CAT AND THE FILE.

A cat entering-into<sup>1</sup> a coppersmith's workshop began-to-lick<sup>2</sup> the file which-was-lying<sup>3</sup> there. The-result-was-that,<sup>4</sup> as<sup>5</sup> her tongue was worn away, much blood flowed. But she,<sup>6</sup> supposing that something was being taken from the iron, was pleased, and continued<sup>7</sup> to lick the file until at last she wore away her tongue completely.

<sup>1</sup> § 31.

<sup>5</sup> § 16.

<sup>2</sup> imperfect, § 27.

<sup>6</sup> ἡ δὲ, § 8, caution.

<sup>3</sup> § 6.

<sup>7</sup> § 17 (*b*), διατελέω.

<sup>4</sup> συνέβη, with inf.

### XIX. THE CAT IN LOVE.

A cat having-fallen-in-love-with<sup>1</sup> a handsome youth, prayed to Aphrodite to change her<sup>2</sup> into a woman. And the goddess, pitying<sup>3</sup> her state,<sup>4</sup> changed her into a comely maiden. The youth also himself, when<sup>5</sup>-he-beheld her, fell-in-love with<sup>1</sup> her and married her. But as<sup>6</sup> they were seated in their house, Aphrodite, wishing to know whether the cat, in-changing<sup>6</sup> her body, had changed also her habits, let-go a mouse into the midst, and the girl, forgetting<sup>8</sup> her present (circumstances), jumped-up<sup>7</sup> from her chair and<sup>7</sup> pursued<sup>7</sup> the mouse, wishing to eat-him-up. Then the goddess, vexed-at<sup>8</sup> her, restored her again to her old condition.

<sup>1</sup> use deponent θραμμαί, 1st aor. pass.

<sup>4</sup> tr.: τὸ πάθος.

c. gen. It is generally used of the man.

<sup>5</sup> § 16.

<sup>2</sup> § 9.

<sup>6</sup> § 14 (*b*).

<sup>3</sup> aor. ptc., § 31.

<sup>7</sup> § 15 (1).

## XX. THE ATHENIANS HEAR A NEW THING.

Once upon a time the Athenians, growing weary, tried to stop<sup>1</sup> Demosthenes the orator from speaking<sup>2</sup> in the assembly. In order to gain their attention he said that he would-like to tell them a short story. Thereupon those who had risen<sup>3</sup> to<sup>4</sup> go out sat down again, and all became silent.<sup>5</sup> The orator then said as follows : ‘A young-man in the summer time hired an ass to go from the City<sup>6</sup> to Megara. At first they proceeded without any disagreement,<sup>7</sup> the young man riding upon the ass, and the master of the ass walking beside him. But at mid-day, when<sup>8</sup> the sun grew hot, they all stopped to rest, and the two men fell-to-disputing<sup>9</sup> as to<sup>10</sup> which should rest under the ass’s shadow. For the master of the ass denied that<sup>11</sup> he had hired-out the shadow of the ass. While<sup>8</sup> they were disputing, the ass ran away to the City.’

When<sup>8</sup> Demosthenes had said this, he also<sup>12</sup> began-to-go-away.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> imperfect, § 27.

<sup>7</sup> ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ.

<sup>2</sup> infinitive, § 14 (c).

<sup>8</sup> § 16.

<sup>3</sup> § 6.

<sup>9</sup> use ἀμφισβητέω.

<sup>4</sup> construction?

<sup>10</sup> περὶ with g.

<sup>5</sup> ingressive aorist, § 24.

<sup>11</sup> cf. § 11.

<sup>6</sup> τὸ ἄστυ, i. e. Athens.

<sup>12</sup> καὶ αὐτός.

## XXI. THE PIOUS BUTCHER.<sup>1</sup>

Two young men were buying meat at the same place. And<sup>2</sup> while<sup>3</sup> the butcher was not noticing, one of them stealthily<sup>4</sup> seized the meat and slipped-it-into<sup>5</sup> the other's breast-pocket.<sup>6</sup> When<sup>7</sup> the butcher<sup>8</sup> turned-around<sup>9</sup> again, and was unable to find the meat, he charged the young men with the theft,<sup>10</sup> but the one-who-had-taken-it<sup>9</sup> swore he had<sup>10</sup> it not, and the one-who-had-it<sup>9</sup> swore he hadn't<sup>10</sup> taken it. Thereupon the butcher said: 'Well, even if<sup>11</sup> you escape me by perjury, you will<sup>11</sup> not escape the gods.'

<sup>1</sup> or 'cook.'

<sup>7</sup> § 14 (nom.).

<sup>2</sup> καὶ δῆ, cf. § 2.

<sup>8</sup> case?

<sup>3</sup> § 16.

<sup>9</sup> § 6.

<sup>4</sup> τέτο in composition.

<sup>10</sup> μῆ and inf., see § 18.

<sup>5</sup> use καθίημι c. cl.

<sup>11</sup> 'shall' cond. § 45a.

<sup>6</sup> tr.: 'bosom.'

## XXII. THE MICE AND THE CATS.

The mice and the cats had a war. When<sup>1</sup> the mice were defeated they supposed that<sup>2</sup> they fared thus from-having-no-leaders.<sup>3</sup> Consequently, calling<sup>4</sup> an assembly, they chose<sup>5</sup> generals, not by ballot, but by-show-of-hands.<sup>6</sup> The generals, therefore, wishing to be<sup>7</sup> more conspicuous,<sup>8</sup> equipped themselves with horns. When the battle occurred, it turned-out-that<sup>9</sup> the mice were defeated. Now the others<sup>10</sup> all readily slipped into their holes, but<sup>10</sup> the generals, not being able to enter-in on account of their horns, came-into-the-

power-of<sup>11</sup> the cats, and being smitten, pierced, and mocked  
were devoured.

<sup>1</sup> § 14.

<sup>2</sup> § 56.

<sup>3</sup> tr.: 'through anarchy.'

<sup>4</sup> aor. ptc., § 31.

<sup>5</sup> middle voice of αἴρεω.

<sup>6</sup> ptc. of χαροτονέω, § 14 (b).

<sup>7</sup> use γίγνομαι.

<sup>8</sup> nom. case, § 62.

<sup>9</sup> see Ex. XVIII., note 4.

<sup>10</sup> μὲν and δέ, § 2.

<sup>11</sup> γίγνομαι c. ἐπι and dat. See Anab., I., i., 4.

### XXIII. THE YOUNG APES.

They say that<sup>1</sup> the ape brings-forth two young-ones, and that she loves the one<sup>2</sup> child and rears it carefully, but<sup>2</sup> the other she hates and neglects. Now it turns out by some divine chance that the one which the mother carries around in her arms is smothered, but the-neglected-one<sup>3</sup> grows-up.

<sup>1</sup> § 56.

<sup>2</sup> use δέ μὲν . . . δέ δέ, § 8, caution.

<sup>3</sup> § 6.

### XXIV. THE MOON AND HER MOTHER.

The Moon once begged-of her mother to weave for her<sup>1</sup> close-fitting tunic, and her mother<sup>2</sup> replied: 'Yes, but<sup>3</sup> νῶ shall I weave it to-fit<sup>4</sup>? For now<sup>5</sup> I see thee crescent,  
I now again<sup>6</sup> half-moon, and then gibbous,<sup>6</sup> and finally<sup>6</sup> moon. There is no possible way for such an one to<sup>6</sup> in a tunic to-fit.'<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 9 (b).

r. by ή δέ.

∴ by ἀλλά, § 2.

ἵμμετρος, ov.

<sup>5</sup> use μὲν . . . δέ . . . δέ, with appropriate words.

<sup>6</sup> say, 'It is not how thou, being such' (c. future indic.).

## EXERCISES. PART II.

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### XXV. ASSAULT ON A TOWN.

There was one place which was the barbarians' capital city. In this the enemy *had-all-assembled*.<sup>1</sup> Now around this was a ravine exceedingly deep, and the approaches to the place were difficult. So then, when the Greeks were not able *by-fighting*<sup>2</sup> to take the place, they<sup>3</sup> attempted to withdraw : but, *as*<sup>4</sup> the enemy attacked them, they could not go-away ; for the descent from the place into the ravine was *wide-enough-for-one-only*.<sup>5</sup> Therefore, they sent-for Miltiades, who was-in-command-of<sup>6</sup> the heavy-armed-men.

When these arrived the Greeks sang-the-pæan, and the trumpet sounded, and the hoplites charged on-a-run, and in-addition<sup>7</sup> the missiles were borne-along together ; javelins, arrows, *sling-stones*,<sup>8</sup> and very many stones from the hand ;<sup>9</sup> there were some<sup>10</sup> soldiers also who<sup>10</sup> applied fire. Consequently, on account of the multitude of the missiles, the enemy left both<sup>11</sup> the stockade and<sup>11</sup> the towers.

<sup>1</sup> συρρέω plpf. § 26.

<sup>7</sup> καὶ δὴ καὶ.

<sup>2</sup> nom. ptc., § 14, b.

<sup>8</sup> tr. : *slings*.

<sup>3</sup> add δή.

<sup>9</sup> Use the plural.

<sup>4</sup> § 16.

<sup>10</sup> tr. : 'there were who.'

<sup>5</sup> ἐφ' ἐνός.

<sup>11</sup> καὶ . . . καὶ.

<sup>6</sup> say : 'commanded.'

## XXVI. ASSAULT ON A TOWN. (*Continued.*)

Consequently Nearchus and Philopoemen *throwing-down*<sup>1</sup> their arms, climbed-up (clad) in their tunics only, and one<sup>2</sup> drew-up another<sup>2</sup> and (then) another had-climbed-up<sup>3</sup> and the stronghold was taken,<sup>3</sup> as it seemed. And the targeteers and the light-armed *running-up*,<sup>1</sup> each plundered whatever he<sup>4</sup> could.

Now there was an acropolis within where many of the enemy had-taken-refuge.<sup>3</sup> The heavy-armed *halted-under-arms*,<sup>5</sup> some<sup>6</sup> around the palisades, and others<sup>6</sup> along the street leading<sup>7</sup> to the acropolis. Then indeed<sup>8</sup> the Greeks plundered all the city outside<sup>9</sup> of the Acropolis. But when the Greeks began to retreat, many with<sup>10</sup> wicker-shields and spears and greaves and Paphlagonian helmets ran-out-on (them) from-within, and others climbed-up on the houses, which-were<sup>7</sup> on each side of<sup>11</sup> the street leading<sup>7</sup> to the acropolis ; consequently, it was not safe to pursue the enemy to the gate which led<sup>7</sup> into the acropolis. (This you can understand<sup>12</sup>) for<sup>12</sup> they actually hurled-down great beams from-above so that<sup>13</sup> it was dangerous both to remain and to go-away ; and the night which-was-coming-on<sup>14</sup> was a cause-of-fear.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>1</sup> § 31 (*a* and *b*).

<sup>9</sup> § 7.

<sup>2</sup> double use of **ἄλλος**.

<sup>10</sup> § 15, 3.

<sup>3</sup> pluperfect, why? cf. § 26.

<sup>11</sup> ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν.

<sup>4</sup> tr.: 'plundered what each could.'

<sup>12</sup> § 2 (end).

<sup>5</sup> use **τιθημ** and acc.

<sup>13</sup> § 52.

<sup>6</sup> § 2.

<sup>14</sup> § 14.

<sup>7</sup> § 6.

<sup>15</sup> tr.: 'fearful.'

<sup>8</sup> **τόπε δῆ.**

XXVII. ASSAULT ON A TOWN. (*Continued.*)

While<sup>1</sup> they were fighting, some-one of the gods gives them a means of preservation. For all-of-a-sudden *one of the houses*<sup>2</sup> on the right blazes-up, *some-one-or-other*<sup>3</sup> *having-set-fire-to-it.*<sup>4</sup> When it fell-in, the enemy fled from the houses on the right. Miltiades, noticing<sup>4</sup> this, commanded<sup>5</sup> to set-fire to the houses on the left also, and these, *inasmuch as they were*<sup>6</sup> wooden, were *soon on fire*<sup>7</sup> so that<sup>8</sup> the enemy fled from these also. Then Miltiades commanded the soldiers to bring fagots into *the space between*<sup>9</sup> themselves and the enemy, and to set fire both to these and to the houses by<sup>10</sup> the stockade itself, that<sup>11</sup> the enemy might *turn their attention*<sup>12</sup> to this.

So with-difficulty the Greeks retreated from the place by making<sup>13</sup> a fire between<sup>9</sup> themselves and the enemy. The whole city was burned-up, both the houses and the towers and the stockade, and everything else<sup>14</sup> except the citadel.

<sup>1</sup> two ways, § 16 and § 51.

<sup>8</sup> § 52.

<sup>2</sup> tr.: 'a house of the ones on' etc.

<sup>9</sup> use adj. μέσος.

<sup>3</sup> § 16. Use δοτις, δή, and participle, cf. Anab. IV. 7. 25.

<sup>10</sup> παρά and acc. why?

<sup>4</sup> § 31.

<sup>11</sup> § 36 and § 11 (6).

<sup>5</sup> § 59.

<sup>12</sup> use προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν c. dat. or πρὸς and acc.

<sup>6</sup> tr.: 'being.'

<sup>13</sup> § 14 (b).

<sup>7</sup> tr.: 'were quickly burning.'

<sup>14</sup> τόλλα. What is crasis?

## XXVIII. THE ELEPHANTS.

The *Indians*,<sup>1</sup> hunt elephants in the following manner: Having chosen<sup>2</sup> a level place they dig a ditch around-about (it), five fathoms<sup>3</sup> in width<sup>4</sup> and four<sup>5</sup> in depth.<sup>6</sup> At<sup>7</sup> one place they make a crossing *by-bridging*<sup>8</sup> the ditch. Then they put-on (it) *loose-dirt*<sup>9</sup> and much grass, in order that<sup>10</sup> the elephants may suspect nothing.<sup>11</sup> Within the enclosure they place three or four tame elephants, and then the wild elephants come in by-night *in-a-herd*. Thereupon the men quickly *taking-away*<sup>12</sup> the bridge, mount upon those of *their*<sup>13</sup> elephants *which-are*<sup>14</sup> especially strong and well-broken. The tame elephants *fight-against*<sup>15</sup> the captured elephants *when-they-are*<sup>16</sup> worn-out by hunger and thirst. The men now bind-together the feet of<sup>17</sup> the wild elephants *after-they-have-been*<sup>18</sup> subdued and thrown-down,<sup>19</sup> throw<sup>20</sup> nooses<sup>21</sup> around<sup>22</sup> their necks, and themselves mount on them *as-they-lie-there*.<sup>23</sup> Afterwards they cut into their necks with a sharp sword and bind around the noose along<sup>24</sup> the wound. And thus the elephants become obedient.

<sup>1</sup> add δῆ, § 2.<sup>10</sup> aor. ptc., § 31.<sup>2</sup> insert γάρ, cf. 2.<sup>11</sup> § 3 (c).<sup>3</sup> § 64, I. 6.<sup>12</sup> article and ptc., § 6.<sup>4</sup> § 63 (IV.).<sup>13</sup> § 65 (II.).<sup>5</sup> use κατά and acc., see vocab.<sup>14</sup> participle, § 14 (a).<sup>6</sup> § 15 (2), or § 14 (b).<sup>15</sup> dat., § 65 (I. 3).<sup>7</sup> ὁ χοῦς, loose dirt, soil. ψήσω.<sup>16</sup> one word — περιβάλλω.<sup>8</sup> final clauses, § 36.<sup>17</sup> dat., § 65 (V.), i. e. ‘with nooses.’<sup>9</sup> negative, § 18.

XXIX. THE ELEPHANTS. (*Continued.*)

Elephants are *very*<sup>1</sup> *sagacious* animals. One<sup>2</sup> of them once picked-up *his*<sup>3</sup> rider *who-had-been-killed*<sup>4</sup> in battle, and *of-his-own-accord*<sup>5</sup> carried-him-off for burial; and another *held-a-shield-over*<sup>6</sup> his rider *who-had-fallen*.<sup>7</sup> And a certain elephant *who-had*<sup>12</sup> in-anger killed his rider afterwards died also himself<sup>5</sup> from<sup>15</sup> remorse and dejection. Once-on-a-time I<sup>7</sup> actually saw an elephant playing-the-cymbals while<sup>8</sup> others danced; *a-pair-of*<sup>9</sup> cymbals was fastened<sup>10</sup> to the front legs of<sup>11</sup> *the-one-who-was-playing-the-cymbals*<sup>4</sup> and another cymbal (was attached) to the so-called proboscis. *The cymbal-player*<sup>4</sup> beat with his proboscis the cymbal rhythmically in turn against each-of-his-two legs. And the dancers danced around, raising up and bending the front legs<sup>13</sup> rhythmically in turn, and they followed *just-as*<sup>14</sup> *he-who-played-the-cymbals*<sup>4</sup> led them.

<sup>1</sup> superl.<sup>9</sup> tr.: by 'dual.'<sup>2</sup> γάρ, § 2.<sup>10</sup> § 16.<sup>3</sup> § 3 (c).<sup>11</sup> dat.<sup>4</sup> § 6.<sup>12</sup> § 14.<sup>5</sup> αὐτοῖς, § 9 (b).<sup>13</sup> § 7.<sup>6</sup> one word, see under 'shield.'<sup>14</sup> tr.: *whither*, and cf. § 50 (b).<sup>7</sup> ξύωγε.<sup>15</sup> use ὅποι and gen.<sup>8</sup> καλ.

## XXX. ILL-MANNERED PHILOSOPHERS.

At first we feasted in quiet, and *all sorts of dishes were-provided*.<sup>1</sup> *It is not necessary*<sup>2</sup> to enumerate these, sauces, pastry, puddings, and the rest, there was everything in abundance; *but at this point*<sup>3</sup> Kleodemus *bending-over*<sup>4</sup> to Ion, “Do you see,” said he, “the old man Zenophilus how he is *gobbling-down*<sup>5</sup> the relishes, and how his mantle is *filled full*<sup>6</sup> of sauce, and *how much*<sup>7</sup> he is handing over to his slave, *standing*<sup>8</sup> behind him, *supposing that*<sup>9</sup> he-is-unnoticed by the rest? Show this, do, to Socrates also, *that*<sup>10</sup> he may be witness.” Now when the slaves, who served the viands, *stopped*<sup>11</sup> for a little, *as is customary*,<sup>12</sup> Aristarchus, who *had planned*<sup>13</sup> *that*<sup>14</sup> not even that space-of-time should be dull or unoccupied, bade the clown come in and say or do something absurd, *that*<sup>10</sup> the guests might make merry *all-the-more*.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>1</sup> pluperfect of παρασκευάζω, cf. § 26.

<sup>9</sup> § 56 (a).

<sup>2</sup> οὐδὲν δὲ χρή.

<sup>10</sup> § 36.

<sup>3</sup> ἐν δὲ τούτῳ.

<sup>11</sup> use διαλείπω.

<sup>4</sup> § 31.

<sup>12</sup> tr.: ὥσπερ εἰώθασι.

<sup>5</sup> use κατεσθίω.

<sup>13</sup> § 14.

<sup>6</sup> perf. tense. Why? § 25. Use ἀνα-  
πέμπλημ c. gen.

<sup>14</sup> c. inf. or δπως and finite  
verb, § 37. For nega-  
tive, see § 18.

<sup>7</sup> tr.: δσα.

<sup>15</sup> οὐ μᾶλλον.

<sup>8</sup> perf. of λατημ, cf. § 26 (caution).

## XXXI. THE CLOWN AND THE CYNIC.

Then there came in a mis-shapen fellow, his head<sup>1</sup> shaved completely,<sup>2</sup> keeping<sup>3</sup> a few hairs only straight up on his crown. He danced, gesticulating and<sup>4</sup> whirling around so as to<sup>5</sup> appear the more absurd, and concocting verses, *he-went-through with-them*<sup>6</sup> in *Egyptian*<sup>7</sup> dialect ; and, finally, he *made-game-of*<sup>8</sup> the company. Now the others laughed, but *Kyniscus*<sup>9</sup> the cynic, when the clown called him<sup>10</sup> a Maltese *lap-dog*,<sup>10</sup> grew-angry<sup>11</sup> and, throwing-aside<sup>12</sup> his blanket, challenged him to *box-and-wrestle*<sup>13</sup> or else,<sup>14</sup> said he, he'd<sup>15</sup> beat him with his staff. The affair was most delicious,<sup>16</sup> a philosopher pitted-against a clown, striking and being struck in turn, and at last Kyniscus was beaten by the clown. Finally there was set before us the following : For each guest one fowl, *boar's-meat*,<sup>17</sup> *hare's-meat*,<sup>17</sup> a fish hot from the frying-pan, sesamé-cakes and sweet-meats ; all this it was allowable<sup>18</sup> to carry home. These were served,<sup>19</sup> not in one platter<sup>19</sup> for each, but for two in common<sup>19</sup> on one table, and it was expected<sup>20</sup> that each of the two should take the portion before him.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>1</sup> case?<sup>2</sup> perf. ; why? § 25.<sup>3</sup> ἔχων.<sup>4</sup> . . . τε . . . καλ.<sup>5</sup> tr. : 'in order to.'<sup>6</sup> use διεξέρχομαι.<sup>7</sup> ptc. Αἰγυπτιάζων, cf. Anab. III. i. 26.<sup>8</sup> one word.<sup>9</sup> rule for accent? § 74 (5).<sup>10</sup> double acc. § 63, VI.<sup>11</sup> ingress. aorist, § 24.<sup>13</sup> παγκρατιάζειν.<sup>14</sup> εἰ δὲ μή.<sup>15</sup> future.<sup>16</sup> superl. of ἡδύς.<sup>17</sup> tr. : κρέας ὕδος. Of hare = λαγώς, adj.<sup>18</sup> use ἔξειναι.<sup>19</sup> tr. : 'there was placed . . . one . . . common.'<sup>20</sup> use χρῆν.<sup>21</sup> use article, prep., and reflexive, cf. § 7.

### XXXII. THE CLOWN AND THE CYNIC. (*Continued.*)

Now the others, each of them, took up *what was before him*<sup>1</sup> as *was-right*.<sup>2</sup> A certain philosopher,<sup>3</sup> Didymus by name, happened *to be reclining*<sup>4</sup> alone,<sup>5</sup> for his *companion*<sup>6</sup> had *gone-away*.<sup>7</sup> This Didymus therefore *claimed-it-as-his-right*<sup>8</sup> to carry off *in-addition*<sup>9</sup> the food *which*<sup>10</sup> had-been-set-out for the absent Zeno, for he said *that*<sup>11</sup> all this had-been-set-out for himself only. So he *fought with*<sup>12</sup> the servants, while they laying hold of the chicken *pulled-in-the-contrary-direction* as though *trying-to-drag-off*<sup>13</sup> the corpse of Patroclus, and finally Didymus *was conquered*<sup>14</sup> and let-go, occasioning much laughter to his fellow banqueters, particularly when later on he grew-sulky as though he had been *very badly treated*.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>1</sup> see Ex. XXXI., note 21.

<sup>10</sup> § 6.

<sup>2</sup> ὡς ἔστι.

<sup>11</sup> § 11. 3 and § 54.

<sup>3</sup> add † δέ, § 1.

<sup>12</sup> § 65, II.

<sup>4</sup> § 17.

<sup>13</sup> imperfect of attempted action

<sup>5</sup> tr.: 'having been left alone.'

(§ 27) represented by the pres. ptc.

<sup>6</sup> use ὁ συμπότης.

<sup>14</sup> aorist, why?

<sup>7</sup> pluperf., cf. § 26.

<sup>15</sup> τὰ μέγιστα ἥδικημένος.

<sup>8</sup> use ἀξιώω.

<sup>9</sup> καλ.

### XXXIII. EGYPTIAN CATS.

The cat<sup>1</sup> is a very remarkable animal both in many *other respects* and especially because it has a quick-moving tail. From *this circumstance*<sup>2</sup> came, it is said, the animal's<sup>3</sup> name. Now the Egyptians consider the cat sacred. *Whenever*<sup>4</sup> a fire occurs, the cats *use-every-effort*<sup>5</sup> to jump-into the fire. *If ever*<sup>6</sup> a cat is burnt-up the Egyptians *consider*<sup>6</sup> it most especially *unlucky*.<sup>7</sup> They therefore neglect extinguishing *that-which-is-burning*, whatever<sup>8</sup> it may be, attempting only to keep-off the cats from the fire. But the cats, slipping-between and leaping-over the men, *try-to-jump-into*<sup>9</sup> the fire, and *whenever*<sup>4</sup> this happens great grief overtakes the Egyptians.

<sup>1</sup> particle, § 1.

<sup>5</sup> tr.: πάντοις γίγνονται βουλόμενοι.

<sup>2</sup> use *οὗτος*.

<sup>6</sup> § 47 (5).

<sup>3</sup> tr.: 'the name became to the animal.'

<sup>7</sup> tr.: δυστυχῶς ἔχειν.

<sup>4</sup> § 51 (*b*). Indefinite temporal clause.

<sup>8</sup> § 49. Compare this with notes 4 and 6.

<sup>9</sup> § 27.

### XXXIV. EGYPTIAN CATS. (*Continued.*)

In whatsoever houses a cat dies *a natural death*,<sup>1</sup> the inhabitants all shave their eyebrows; *if (ever)*<sup>2</sup> a dog dies they shave<sup>2</sup> their whole body and head. Now the cats<sup>3</sup> *after*<sup>4</sup> they have been embalmed, are buried in a certain city, the name of which I will not mention, *although*<sup>5</sup> I know it well; the dogs<sup>3</sup> *each one*<sup>8</sup> buries in his<sup>9</sup> own city *respectively*.<sup>8</sup> The Egyptians embalm both cats and dogs as carefully as possible,<sup>6</sup>

but the bears and the wolves, which are much larger than foxes, they bury *wherever*<sup>7</sup> they are found.

<sup>1</sup> ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου.

<sup>6</sup> ὡς, with superl. of adverb.

<sup>2</sup> § 47 (5).

<sup>7</sup> §§ 49 and 50.

<sup>3</sup> § 2.

<sup>8</sup> nom. pl. of ἔκαστος.

<sup>4</sup> § 15 (1).

<sup>5</sup> § 15 (5).

<sup>9</sup> plural, gen.

### XXXV. THE TIGER.

The tiger is much more valiant *than*<sup>1</sup> the elephant. Nausimachus says *that*<sup>2</sup> he once saw the skin of a tiger, but never saw a tiger itself. The Indians say *that*<sup>2</sup> a tiger is *in-size*<sup>3</sup> as-large-as the largest horse, *in-swiftness*<sup>8</sup> and *in strength*<sup>8</sup> it resembles nothing<sup>4</sup> else. (*And this is a just opinion*) for<sup>5</sup> a tiger, whenever<sup>6</sup> it meets an elephant,<sup>4</sup> leaps-upon the head<sup>7</sup> of the elephant and easily strangles it.

<sup>1</sup> § 64, VIII.

<sup>8</sup> § 63, IV.

<sup>5</sup> ellipsis. γάρ, § 2.

<sup>2</sup> § 56.

<sup>4</sup> § 65, II. 1.

<sup>6</sup> § 51 (h).

<sup>7</sup> § 65 (IV.).

### XXXVI. THE GOLD-DIGGING ANTS.

In India there are great ants, and these dig-up the gold, not for-the-sake-of the gold itself, but in-accordance-with their nature, they do it *that*<sup>1</sup> they may themselves burrow there, just as the small ants here in Greece dig-up a small quantity of earth.<sup>2</sup> But the ants there dig-up much earth *in-proportion-to*<sup>3</sup> their size, for although<sup>4</sup> they are smaller than<sup>5</sup> dogs they are larger than<sup>5</sup> foxes. Now the ground there is full-of-gold, and from it gold is thus produced for the Indians.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> § 36.

<sup>4</sup> § 15 (5).

<sup>2</sup> use δ χοῦς, cf. Ex. XXVIII., note 7.

<sup>5</sup> § 64, VIII.

<sup>3</sup> κατὰ λόγον c. gen.

<sup>6</sup> § 65, I. 3.

### XXXVII. THE VOYAGE TO THE MOON.

Once-upon-a-time, *starting-out*<sup>1</sup> from the Pillars of Hercules<sup>2</sup> with<sup>3</sup> fifty of my comrades, who had the same inclination as myself, I was making the voyage towards the western ocean. Now *among*<sup>4</sup> many other<sup>4</sup> things<sup>4</sup> there occurred also<sup>4</sup> the following :—

One-day a typhoon suddenly came upon (us) and *whirling-aloft*<sup>5</sup> the ship *about*<sup>6</sup> three-thousand furlongs, *did-not-let-it-down-again*<sup>7</sup> into the sea, but carried it along *on-high*.<sup>8</sup> When we had thus proceeded in the air *for*<sup>9</sup> seven days and *just-as-many*<sup>10</sup> nights, we beheld on the eighth a certain large country, *as it were*<sup>11</sup> an island radiant and spherical. Here<sup>12</sup> we moored *and*<sup>13</sup> disembarked.

<sup>1</sup> aor. pass. ptc. (deponent sense  
δρμάω).

<sup>7</sup> use οὐκέτι and καθιέναι.

<sup>8</sup> adjective with 'ship.'

<sup>2</sup> adjective.

<sup>9</sup> case? § 63, III.

<sup>3</sup> 15 (3).

<sup>10</sup> tr.: 'equal.'

<sup>4</sup> see Ex. X. notes 2 and 3.

<sup>11</sup> καθάπερ.

<sup>5</sup> tense?

<sup>12</sup> particle, § 1.

<sup>6</sup> δοσον ἐπι c. acc.

<sup>13</sup> § 1 (caution).

### XXXVIII. VOYAGE TO THE MOON. (*Continued.*)

On inspecting<sup>1</sup> the country we found *that it was*<sup>2</sup> inhabited *and*<sup>3</sup> cultivated. By day we saw nothing from-thence but as night *came-on*<sup>4</sup> there appeared to us many other islands near by, some larger and some smaller, resembling *fire*<sup>5</sup> in color,<sup>6</sup> and there appeared also another land below, *which had*<sup>7</sup> in it cities and rivers and seas and woods and mountains. This, therefore, we conjectured was<sup>10</sup> the one inhabited by mortals.

*As<sup>8</sup> we were proceeding farther we met and were arrested by the Gypocentaur*s as they called themselves.<sup>9</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> insert particle, § 1.

<sup>2</sup> § 56 (c).

<sup>3</sup> ... + τε ... καλ.

<sup>4</sup> use ἐπιγένομαι.

<sup>5</sup> case? § 65 (II.).

<sup>6</sup> case? § 63.

<sup>7</sup> § 14.

<sup>8</sup> § 14 (b).

<sup>9</sup> tr.: 'called.'

<sup>10</sup> § 56 a.

### XXXIX. THE GYPOCENTAURS.

Now these *Gypocentaur*s<sup>1</sup>** are men *who ride<sup>2</sup>* on large vultures, using the birds<sup>3</sup> like horses.<sup>4</sup> *This is possible, for<sup>5</sup>* their vultures are large and *as-a-rule<sup>6</sup>* three-headed. One could<sup>7</sup> learn their size *from the fact that<sup>8</sup>* each of their feathers is longer and stouter than the mast of a large merchant-man. Now these Gypocentaur*s had orders<sup>9</sup>* to skim<sup>10</sup> the ground *and<sup>10</sup>* to bring *any<sup>11</sup>* stranger *who<sup>11</sup>* should be found, *to<sup>12</sup>* the king. So then arresting<sup>13</sup> us they take us *to<sup>12</sup>* him. *But he,<sup>14</sup>* looking<sup>15</sup> at us and *making-a-*ness from our dress, said: 'Strangers,<sup>15</sup> you are<sup>16</sup> Greeks, are you not?'<sup>16</sup> And when we admitted it, 'How then,' said he, 'did you come hither, *and<sup>10</sup>* pass through such a tract of air?'

<sup>1</sup> derivation?

<sup>2</sup> § 14.

<sup>3</sup> case?

<sup>4</sup> § 2.

<sup>5</sup> ὡς ἐπιπναν, freq. in Hdt.

<sup>6</sup> § 33 (b).

<sup>7</sup> tr.: 'from this; for...'

<sup>8</sup> tr.: 'it has been ordered.' Perf.,

§ 25.

<sup>9</sup> tr.: 'to them skimming.'

<sup>10</sup> § 1 (caution).

<sup>11</sup> tr.: if . . . any, and see § 47.

<sup>12</sup> ὡς, as prep. w. acc.

<sup>13</sup> tense?

<sup>14</sup> § 2 (end, p. 5).

<sup>15</sup> § 66.

<sup>16</sup> ἀρ' οὐ(χ).

XL. THE GYPOCENTAURS. (*Continued.*)

So we told him all. Then he began *and<sup>1</sup>* told us *in-detail<sup>2</sup>* his own story,<sup>3</sup> how-that<sup>4</sup> once when he was<sup>5</sup> a mortal, Endymion<sup>6</sup> by name, he was carried-off while sleeping<sup>6</sup> from our earth and became king<sup>7</sup> of this country; and he said that his land was *the one which<sup>12</sup>* appeared to us (here) below (to be) the Moon. ‘But cheer-up,’ said he, ‘and suspect no danger. If<sup>8</sup> I shall once straighten-out this war which I am waging-against those who dwell in the Sun, ye-shall-live-out-your-lives<sup>9</sup> with<sup>10</sup> me in-the-most-blissful-fashion.’<sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup> § 1 (caution).<sup>7</sup> § 24.<sup>2</sup> διεξήνα.<sup>8</sup> § 45 (a).<sup>3</sup> article, preposition, and reflexive, § 7.<sup>9</sup> καταβιόω, cf. § 45 (a).<sup>4</sup> ὡς, § 54.<sup>10</sup> παρά and what case?<sup>5</sup> § 15 (1).<sup>11</sup> superl. of adverb from εὖσαι μαν.<sup>6</sup> derivation?<sup>12</sup> § 6.

## XLI. THE MEN IN THE MOON.

Concerning<sup>1</sup> their eyes I hesitate to tell what sort they have<sup>2</sup> lest<sup>3</sup> some one may suppose that<sup>4</sup> I am romancing;<sup>5</sup> nevertheless, I will tell this also. They have eyes which-can-be-taken-out,<sup>6</sup> and he that wishes to do so, takes his out and keeps them put-away<sup>7</sup> until<sup>8</sup> he needs to see, and then putting<sup>9</sup> them in again, takes-a-look,<sup>10</sup> and many, who have lost<sup>11</sup> their own, see by borrowing<sup>12</sup> from others. And there are some, the rich, who have many eyes put away. Their<sup>13</sup> ears are the leaves of plane trees. Again I beheld still another wonder in the palace. A very large mirror is placed over a well which is<sup>14</sup> not very deep, now, if<sup>15</sup> one ever<sup>15</sup> descends into the well, he hears<sup>16</sup> all things that are said<sup>16</sup>

*amongst*<sup>17</sup> us on the Earth, and if<sup>15</sup> one ever looks into the mirror, he sees<sup>15</sup> all cities and all nations *just as if*<sup>18</sup> *he were standing over*<sup>19</sup> each. 'Then I actually saw my own household and all my country, but whether they also saw me, *I cannot tell*<sup>20</sup> with certainty. *Whoever*<sup>21</sup> does *not*<sup>21</sup> believe that these things *are so*<sup>22</sup> will<sup>24</sup> know *how true a tale I tell*<sup>23</sup> if ever<sup>24</sup> he shall travel thither in person.

<sup>1</sup> μέντοι, inserted.

<sup>2</sup> indirect question, § 58.

<sup>3</sup> § 38.

<sup>4</sup> § 56 (*a*).

<sup>5</sup> use ψεύδεσθαι.

<sup>6</sup> περιαιρετός. Derivation?

<sup>7</sup> one word. Use φυλάττω.

<sup>8</sup> § 51.

<sup>9</sup> tense?

<sup>10</sup> use ὄραω.

<sup>11</sup> § 13.

<sup>12</sup> § 14 (*b*).

<sup>13</sup> dat. of pers. pronoun, § 65 I. (3).

<sup>14</sup> omit.

<sup>15</sup> § 47 (5).

<sup>16</sup> § 6.

<sup>17</sup> παρά and what case?

<sup>18</sup> φσπερ.

<sup>19</sup> perf. ptc., ἐφίστημι and dat., cf. § 25.

<sup>20</sup> tr.: 'I have not to say.'

<sup>21</sup> § 50 (*a*) and cf. § 39.

<sup>22</sup> οὗτος ἔχειν.

<sup>23</sup> tr.: 'How I say true things.'

<sup>24</sup> § 45 (*a*) and compare § 41.

## XLII. STORMING THE TOWER.

Miltiades and the captains arrived about midnight and tried to take the tower. But they could not; for it was high and large, and contained many fighting men. They then attempted to undermine the tower. Now the wall was *eight bricks*<sup>1</sup> *thick*<sup>2</sup> but *by*<sup>3</sup> day-break it *had been dug-through*.<sup>4</sup> And when the first light shone through, some-one from within with a large ox-spit smote *straight-through* the thigh of the foremost one of the party who were undermining the wall, and *for-the-rest-of-the-time*<sup>5</sup> *by shooting-through*<sup>6</sup> (the opening) made it unsafe even to approach at-all. *Inasmuch*<sup>7</sup> now *as*<sup>7</sup> the enemy cried out and kindled-beacon-fires, the Assyrian heavy-armed and about ninety mercenary cavalry

of the king and about six-hundred archers and many others, brought-aid to *those<sup>8</sup>* in the tower. Then indeed it was *high-time<sup>9</sup>* for the Greeks to consider how<sup>10</sup> they should retreat.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ἐπί and genitive.

<sup>6</sup> § 14 (b).

<sup>2</sup> τὸ εὖρος.

<sup>7</sup> § 16.

<sup>3</sup> use ἀμα.

<sup>8</sup> § 7.

<sup>4</sup> pluperfect, but see § 26.

<sup>9</sup> ὥρα.

<sup>5</sup> τὸ λοιπόν. Also τοῦ λοιποῦ in Hdt., etc.

<sup>10</sup> tr.: 'How the retreat shall be.'

### XLIII. AUCTION OF A PHILOSOPHER.

*Hermes.* I offer for sale<sup>1</sup> the best life, the most reverend, who will buy?

*A Buyer.* He is not ignoble in appearance,<sup>2</sup> but in what is he especially skilled?<sup>3</sup>

*Hermes.* Arithmetic, astronomy, jugglery, geometry, music, magic. You see a full-fledged philosopher.

*Buyer.* I say you!<sup>4</sup> from-what-country<sup>5</sup> are you?

*Pythagoras.* From Samos.<sup>6</sup>

*Buyer.* Where were you educated?

*Pythagoras.* In Egypt among<sup>7</sup> the wise men there.

*Buyer.* Come now, if<sup>8</sup> I buy you, what<sup>9</sup> will<sup>8</sup> you teach me?<sup>9</sup>

*Pythagoras.* I will teach you<sup>9</sup> nothing,<sup>9</sup> but will-recall-to-mind.<sup>10</sup>

*Buyer.* How do you recall to mind?

*Pythagoras.* First a long silence and no talking<sup>11</sup> for<sup>12</sup> five whole years.

*Buyer.* Methinks it were<sup>13</sup> better for you to educate the dumb; I<sup>14</sup> am talkative and do not wish to turn-into<sup>15</sup> a statue.

*Pythagoras.* Then I will teach you music and geometry, and above all<sup>16</sup> to count.

*Buyer.* But *I know how*<sup>17</sup> to count already.

*Pythagoras.* How do you count?

*Buyer.* One, two, three, four.

*Pythagoras.* There now!<sup>18</sup> What you consider four, that is ten and the perfect triangle and our oath.

*Buyer.* Well, by your greatest oath, (number) four, never did I hear more miraculous discourse.

*Pythagoras.* In addition to these<sup>19</sup> and other useful things you shall learn that<sup>20</sup> you are not yourself but another.

*Buyer.* What do you say?<sup>21</sup> I am another and not this one who am now talking with you?

*Pythagoras.* Now you are he, but long ago you appeared in another body and under another name, and again in time you will change-over into another.

*Buyer.* O Hermes, for-how-much<sup>22</sup> do you offer<sup>1</sup> this man?

*Hermes.* For ten minæ.<sup>23</sup>

*Buyer.* He's mine at that price.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>1</sup> § 27.

<sup>2</sup> case?

<sup>3</sup> tr.: 'what does he know especially?'

<sup>4</sup> οὗτος! § 9 (end).

<sup>5</sup> ποδαπός.

<sup>6</sup> adjective.

<sup>7</sup> παρά, w. what case?

<sup>8</sup> § 45 (a).

<sup>9</sup> double acc. § 63, V.

<sup>10</sup> ἀναμιμνήσκω.

<sup>11</sup> λαλεῖν μηδέν.

<sup>12</sup> διά, c. gen., see Vocabulary.

<sup>18</sup> εἶναι δύ, see § 55 (2).

<sup>14</sup> γάρ, § 2.

<sup>15</sup> γίγνομαι.

<sup>16</sup> καὶ δὴ καὶ, § 2.

<sup>17</sup> § 56 (d).

<sup>18</sup> tr.: you see? δρᾶς;

<sup>19</sup> πρὸς δὲ τούτοις.

<sup>20</sup> § 56 and § 57 (a).

<sup>21</sup> or tr.: 'how do you say?'

<sup>22</sup> case? § 64, V. 4.

<sup>23</sup> tr.: 'I have him, taking  
for so much.'

## XLIV. CHARON'S BILL.

*Hermes.* Let's reckon up,<sup>1</sup> Ferryman,<sup>2</sup> if you please,<sup>3</sup> how much you owe me by-this-time,<sup>4</sup> that<sup>5</sup> we may not hereafter quarrel at-all<sup>6</sup> about these things.

*Charon.* Let's reckon up, Hermes ; for it is better to have it settled<sup>7</sup> without-trouble.

*Hermes.* Well first, I bought *at your request*<sup>8</sup> an anchor for<sup>9</sup> five drachmæ.

*Charon.* A high price<sup>10</sup> you say !

*Hermes.* Yes, by<sup>11</sup> Hades, I bought them for the five drachmæ and a thole-strap for two obols.

*Charon.* Well, set down five drachmæ and two obols.

*Hermes.* And a darning-needle for the sail : *it cost me*<sup>12</sup> five obols.

*Charon.* Add them in<sup>13</sup> also.

*Hermes.* And bees-wax to plaster the seams of the skiff, and nails and a coil-of-rope from which you made the hal-yard, all for two drachmæ.

*Charon.* Well, you bought them cheap.

*Hermes.* These are<sup>14</sup> (the items) *unless*<sup>14</sup> something has escaped me in the reckoning. Now, then, when do you say that you will pay-up ?

*Charon.* At present, Hermes, it is impossible ; but *if*<sup>15</sup> some pestilence or war shall send them down in crowds, then *it will be possible*<sup>15</sup> to save a little *by reckoning short*<sup>16</sup> the fares.

*Hermes.* Well, then, I will sit down *and*<sup>17</sup> pray for the very worst (things) to happen *that*<sup>5</sup> I *may-get-my-money-back*<sup>18</sup> [from them].

*Charon.* It is not possible otherwise, Hermes ; for now, as you see, it is (time of) peace and only a few come down to us.

1 § 35.

2 § 66.

3 εἰ δοκεῖ.

4 ἤδη.

5 § 11.

6 use enclitic τις.

7 pf. of ὄργω. Derivation ?

8 dat. of ptc.

9 case? § 64, V. 4.

10 πολλοῦ.

11 § 63, IX.

12 tr.: 'I threw down,' use κατα-  
βάλλω.

13 use προστίθημι.

14 § 42 (1).

15 § 45 (a).

16 § 14 (b).

17 § 1 (caution).

18 use ἀπολαμβάνω.

## EXERCISES. PART III.

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### XLV. SWELL-FOOT.

Laius, son of Labdacus and grandson of Polydorus, was King of Thebes. Now he learned from an oracle, that his son was fated to slay him. When, therefore, a son was born to him, he delivered him over, with his ankles pierced through, to a slave to expose on Mount Cithaeron. From this the boy was named ‘Swell-foot.’ The slave, pitying the child, gave him over to a shepherd, who brought him and gave him to Polybus and Merope, king and queen of Corinth. Here he was brought up with them as<sup>1</sup> their son. After many years Oedipus learned from an oracle, that he was fated to slay his father. So then, supposing that Polybus was his father, he fled towards Thebes to *avoid-slaying*<sup>2</sup> him.

As he was journeying he met and slew both Laius himself and his attendants.

Afterwards he became king of Thebes, since none knew that he had slain Laius. If you had then seen him ruling, you would have accounted him the happiest of mankind; but<sup>3</sup> it is necessary first to know the outcome of everything, and to remember that it has been well said by men of old, ‘Do not praise the day until the evening.’

<sup>1</sup> use *σύ*.

<sup>2</sup> use *τοῦ μή*, etc.

<sup>3</sup> add *γέρες*.

**XLVI. OEDIPUS AND LAIUS.**

Afterwards, when he had himself *become-king*<sup>1</sup> of Thebes, Oedipus tells Jocasta the queen about this, speaking as follows : ‘ I was fleeing the Corinthian land, that I might never see the accomplishment of the evil oracles, when there met me, as I journeyed, a charioteer and an old-man on a chariot drawn-by-colts, and they both *tried-to-drive*<sup>2</sup> me by violence from the road. Therefore in-anger I strike the charioteer, the one who *was-trying-to-turn*<sup>3</sup> me aside ; but the old-man, watching me from the chariot, as I was-passing-by, fetched me a blow on my head with the double-goad. He, however, paid no equal penalty ; for, stricken by this hand of-mine, backward he rolls from the chariot, and then I slay all.’

In time, Oedipus, learning that he was a parricide and that the oracles had their irremediable accomplishment, blinded himself by striking his eyes with the brooches of Jocasta’s dress.

Now even if Oedipus had not slain Laius in this way and at this time, it would have come to pass in some way or other ; for the oracles had so decreed. The tragic poets give many instances of such things, showing how fruitless it is for man to try to resist the will of the Fates, who rule even above Zeus himself.

<sup>1</sup> § 24.

<sup>2</sup> what tense ?

<sup>3</sup> tense of participle ?

### XLVII. FLOOD-TIME IN EGYPT.

Once I went abroad to Egypt. Just at that season, as it happened, the Nile had overflowed its banks, and whenever this occurs, the whole of the land turns into a sea, only the cities rising above the surface, here and there like islands. Now I was bidden to a banquet in Memphis ; so then, starting from Naucratis, we sailed straight across<sup>1</sup> the plain. If it had not been for the inundation, we should have been compelled to sail along the river by the city Cercasorus, where the Nile divides and forms the Delta. As it was,<sup>2</sup> sailing across the plain we left the river on the left hand before we sighted Cercasorus, and passing by the pyramid of Cheops on our right, we arrived at Memphis and I went at once to my friend's house.

<sup>1</sup> use μέσος.

<sup>2</sup> use νῦν.

### XLVIII. MEMENTO MORI.

Now concerning the other things which the Egyptians do, and what they eat, there is no need that I should write in detail : they eat bread and drink wine, and have all other things such as are necessary. That which I am going to tell is very remarkable. Whenever the guests have eaten enough and are about to taste the wine, a man carries around in a coffin a small wooden corpse. This wooden image represents Osiris the king of the dead. As the man shows this corpse, he says to each of the company : ‘Let us eat and be merry, for to-morrow we die.’ So then, that evening in *Memphis*, when the man had said this, the others fell to

*drinking<sup>1</sup>* immediately, that they might lose no moment of this short life, but my goblet stood there long unemptied, and, as Homer says, the appetite for banqueting failed me.

<sup>1</sup> tense (?)

#### XLIX. BURIED ALIVE.

When the Greeks had come to Pontus, it seemed good to them to make an examination of the conduct of the generals during the descent to the sea. Amongst the accusations which were brought against the commanders, Xenophon was accused of having beaten a soldier while on the march. This drew from Xenophon the real story.<sup>1</sup> He admitted that he had struck the complainant, but had done so to punish him for his wickedness. ‘I found you,’ said Xenophon, ‘driving a mule, and I compelled you to carry a wounded soldier, because the enemy were following close behind. Afterwards as I was passing by, I saw you digging a grave to bury the soldier, and I commended you, supposing that he was dead. As I stood pitying the dead man, he suddenly moved his foot. ‘Why he is alive!’ I exclaimed, but you declared, that, even if he were alive, you would not carry him farther. Then, as you were clearly *shown up to be*<sup>2</sup> on the point of burying a man not yet dead, I struck you, it is true, once or twice. I had not time to do more, for the enemy were approaching, otherwise I would not have stopped until I had caused you also to have need of a bearer! When Xenophon had thus spoken, all the by-standers commended him.

<sup>1</sup> turn whole sentence freely.

<sup>2</sup> φαίνομαι with particip., § 57 (b).

**L. NITOCRIS'S REVENGE.**

Herodotus tells a story which is worthy of mention about a queen of Egypt. The Egyptians, it seems, once on a time slew their king either through hatred of him or for some other reason which I cannot tell with certainty. They then chose as queen Nitocris, the sister of the dead king. When Nitocris became queen, she made the following plan to avenge her brother. She summoned to a banquet all the nobles whom she knew to have been concerned in the king's death. This banquet she commanded to be made ready in a large underground room. When they had all assembled and were feasting, Nitocris withdrew with the remark that she would now leave the men to drink their fill by themselves. Upon them, while they were pledging her health, she let in the river by a large channel, which had been so constructed as to fill the chamber before any escaped. Thus did Nitocris take vengeance upon her brother's murderers. She, it is said, fearing lest their friends should punish her in turn, flung herself into a room full of ashes.

## LI. STORMING A STRONGHOLD.

The horrors of war have often been described, and not least vividly has Xenophon detailed them in the fourth book of the *Anabasis*. The unfortunate Taochians, he tells us, were struck with terror by the approach of the Greeks. They therefore gathered together into a stronghold all their property, their wives and their little-ones to save them from the on-coming enemy. The place where they had assembled was almost completely surrounded by a river and was moreover precipitous and difficult of access. The Taochians when assembled said one to another: ‘Here let us stand firm and whenever the enemy shall approach, let us roll down stones upon them. . On this height our wives and our children will be safe from their missiles, and if the enemy at last force an entrance we can at least hurl our children from these cliffs and fling ourselves *down on top*<sup>1</sup> of them, for it is better for us all to perish by our own hands than to come into the power of the enemy.’ And this they did when the fight went against them. Before the victorious Greeks rushed in, the women flung themselves and their babes down the cliffs, and those men who were not already slain or wounded in the attack did the same. Thus does man treat his fellows, so that, if you should ask me whether men at war or wild beasts are the more cruel, I should not know<sup>2</sup> how to answer without hesitation.

<sup>1</sup> use double comp., *ἐπι-κατα-*.

<sup>2</sup> use *οὐκ ἔχειν*.

**LII. DARIUS SPRAINS HIS ANKLE.**

It happened once upon a time, that Darius, king of the Persians, fell from his horse and sprained his ankle. When the king had suffered for a whole week, both day and night, and the native physicians were unable to cure him, he ordered them to be scourged and then to be put to death. Hearing now, that there was a skilful physician among the prisoners of war, he summoned him in great haste. This physician was a Greek, Democedes by name, the most experienced in medicine of all the men of his time. Now Democedes feared, that, if he should let his skill be known, he would never be allowed to depart from the Persian court. Therefore he denied that he was a physician. When threats were brought to bear, however, he admitted that he understood medicine, though insufficiently. In a few days he made the king sound again. Darius then presented him with two pairs of golden fetters, but afterwards, when Democedes asked why he doubled his chains, the king sent him to his wives and told the man who conducted him to say to them, that this man had healed the king. From them Democedes received much gold, and thereafter was held in great esteem at the court of Darius. Some time after he escaped to Crotona.

**LIII. TITURIUS AND COTTA.**

Titurius therefore, upon seeing Ambiorix in the distance urging on his men, sends his interpreter Cnaeus Pompey to him to ask *for quarter*<sup>1</sup> for himself and for his soldiers. Ambiorix<sup>2</sup> when addressed answers: ‘If you want to have a talk with me, you may. I hope that I can induce my men to spare your soldiers. As to yourself no harm shall be done to you if you entrust yourself to me,—on that I pledge my faith.’<sup>3</sup> Titurius communicates this to Cotta, who had been wounded, and asks him whether he approves of stopping the fight and having a conference with Ambiorix, adding that he hoped he could secure<sup>4</sup> from him their own and the soldiers’ safety.<sup>4</sup> Cotta vows he won’t go to an enemy who is in arms, and he persists in his determination. After this, as a result of his cowardice, Titurius was ignominiously slain, while trying to obtain terms from Ambiorix. Cotta too was slain, but he fell while fighting bravely.

<sup>1</sup> use σῶμα.

<sup>2</sup> tr. : ἀκεῖνος.

<sup>3</sup> tr. : both into Or. Recta and Or. Obliqua.

<sup>4</sup> use πείθω and σῶμα.

#### LIV. THE FALSE PROPHETS.

Among the Scythians it sometimes happens, that the king *falls ill*;<sup>1</sup> whenever this occurs he sends for some of his prophets, of whom he has a large number. When they arrive, they say, as indeed it is expected of them, that some one has sworn falsely by the royal hearth and for that reason the king is ill. Now this matter is not without danger to the prophets. For the accused very naturally denies, that he has sworn falsely by the royal hearth and then it is necessary to send for more prophets. If now these also say the same as the first ones did, then<sup>2</sup> it is clear to all, that the accused is guilty and his head is cut-off forthwith; but, if this is not the case, then the prophets who first gave an opinion, are themselves put to death in the following way. The attendants seizing them bind their hands behind their backs; they then place them upon wagons loaded with fagots, set fire to the wood and start off the oxen. The terrified animals rush along and do not escape, until the pole has been burnt through and they have themselves been well scorched. The false prophets are burnt up completely.

<sup>1</sup> tense (?)

<sup>2</sup> ηδη.

**LV. REGULUS.**

The Carthaginians having suffered many disasters,<sup>1</sup> sent ambassadors to Rome to negotiate peace and an exchange of prisoners. The ambassadors accordingly sailed away, taking with them Regulus, the captive general of the Romans. When they had arrived at Rome, Regulus steadfastly advised the Senate not to exchange the prisoners, although he knew that he must needs return to Carthage for torture if the prisoners were not released. He advised the Senate thus, because he said he was not himself worth so much to the city, as to have so great a number of Carthaginian prisoners given up in return for himself only, and the other Romans, few in number, who had been taken prisoners.

The Senate, therefore, resolved not to accept the proposals of the ambassadors. As Regulus was on the point of departing from Rome, his wife and the senators tried to detain him, but before they could finish their entreaties, he exclaimed, ‘I will return to Carthage, for I have sworn to do so.’ Returning to Carthage, he was put to death with the greatest extremities of cruelty and torture.<sup>2</sup> This story is told by the Roman writers; if the Carthaginians had been the writers they would perhaps have told a different tale.

<sup>1</sup> express in verb: use ἀποχέω.

<sup>2</sup> use βασανίζω and αἰκίζω.

## LVI. XERXES IN A STORM.

The following story is told about Xerxes : Having been away from home on one occasion there overtook the ship, as he was sailing back to Asia, a mighty wind and storm. The king in fear called out, and asked the helmsman how they could *come safe to land*.<sup>1</sup> As the helmsman hesitated to reply, Xerxes urged him to tell his views without fear, for he saw that he had some plan. Then the helmsman replied, ‘ Master, we cannot reach land in such a storm as this unless some of these passengers disembark, for they are many, and the boat is *ready*<sup>2</sup> to sink.’ Thereupon, the nobles of the Persians who were standing by, made their salaam to Xerxes and leaped into the sea, and thus the ship was brought safe to land.

Now whether Xerxes commanded the Persians to do this or whether they did it of their own accord, I cannot say ; but even if they had not done so voluntarily, the king would have compelled them, or if they had all come safe to land he would have had them put to death. As it was,<sup>3</sup> the king upon disembarking presented the helmsman with a golden crown and then commanded that his head be cut off ; for he had destroyed many Persians.

This story is told about Xerxes.

<sup>1</sup> use ἀποστῶν.

<sup>2</sup> use μελλω.

<sup>3</sup> how trans. ?

**LVII. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.**

After Christopher Columbus had arrived at the island of Jamaica he came into great need of provisions, nor did he know<sup>1</sup> how he was to support his soldiers and save himself.

There was nothing to do, it seemed, but to commit himself and those with him to the savages on the island. Just in time, however, it occurred to him in his perplexity<sup>2</sup> that an eclipse of the moon was on the point of taking place. So then he did as follows. Sending for the savage chiefs he told them that if they did not do all things for him that he desired, they would certainly suffer the most terrible calamities. He added that he would make a beginning by stopping the moon from shining.

At first the savages laughed at these threats, but as soon as they saw that the moon was turning black, just as Columbus threatened, they were struck with terror, and before the eclipse was over fell at the commander's feet and offered him all that they possessed.

<sup>1</sup> turn in several ways, see Lex. under δπως μη and cf. Hdt. ii. 181.  
ἔστι οὐδεμία μηχανή, etc.

<sup>2</sup> use ἀπορέω.

## LVIII. THE ROYAL INVESTIGATOR.

A certain king of the Indians once contrived the following plan to discover what men were the most ancient upon earth. He gave two new-born infants of poor parents to a shepherd to rear, and charged him that no one should utter a syllable in their hearing, but that he should rear them on goat's milk in a deserted hut by themselves. The king did this, wishing to know what sort of a sound<sup>1</sup> the children would first utter.

Now the following circumstances occurred : For two years the children uttered no *articulate word* ;<sup>1</sup> but one day, as the shepherd entered with the goat's milk, both the babies came running to him, tripping-up in their haste and crying, ‘lacos ! lacos !’ When the king heard this he sent men into all countries to inquire what people use the word ‘lacos’ and what is its meaning. Now the messengers went away in the early summer and did not return until late autumn. On their return they said : O king, far in the north, where men of these parts would be unable to dwell on account of the cold, there dwell certain dwarfish-men who use wagons without wheels and drawn along upon the snow by dogs. These men call milk ‘lacos.’ Consequently the king concluded that the men of the north are the most ancient of mankind.

The Greeks, however, say that the king handed over the children not to a shepherd but to some women whose<sup>2</sup> tongues he had first cut out. Whether this is so I know not, but the children’s first word was, ‘lacos.’

<sup>1</sup> use φωνή in each case.

<sup>2</sup> case ?

## LIX. MOUNT ATHOS IN 1889.

There is a mountain, lofty and peninsular, Mount Athos by name, inhabited by certain priests called monks, and if you shall go thither you will see many things worth seeing. Sacred books are to be found there in great numbers, which the monks have copied. Also, in addition to the three thousand monks themselves there are the same number of male servants, there are also billy-goats, roosters, and tom-cats in abundance. But if you should search from crow of cock till set of sun, you would find never a woman ; for there is no such thing there. A certain philologist, not the least esteemed among the Philhellenes of our time has published the *results of his personal investigation*,<sup>1</sup> writing as follows : ' When I say that butter was rare and eggs imported, I assume that the reader knows of *the great feature*<sup>2</sup> of Athos, which consists in the *absence*<sup>3</sup> of *the greatest feature*<sup>4</sup> of human life — woman, and all inferior imitations of her in the animal world. Not a cow, not a goat, not a hen, not a cat *if that sex !*<sup>5</sup> And this for centuries ! '

<sup>1</sup> use ἀπόδεξις and ιστορία.

<sup>4</sup> τὸ μέγιστον.

<sup>2</sup> use ἐκεῖνος and sup. of θαυμάσιος.

<sup>5</sup> Give the sense without

<sup>3</sup> τὸ ἀπεῖναι.

tr. this word.

**LX. MOUNT ATHOS. (*Continued.*)**

Now if any one supposes that these men grow barbarous or savage, living there alone without womankind, he will miss the mark widely ; both the monks and their servants are hospitable and gracious, as the above mentioned writer affirms, and if differences arise amongst them they settle them sensibly in the court room by the help of lawyers. No strife of tongues is heard upon the island. But the learned writer is also compelled, through love of truth, to mention one drawback. Life in Athos is vacant and spiritless. Not alone the mules and the monks, but also the servants, both men and boys, are listless and dull. No games are played about the towns, and if the cocks crow at all their note seems like a wail not a challenge, and if you will look out of your window on a moon-lit night you will see the tom-cats walking along the roof in deep dejection — see them, I say, for they utter no sound. If the monks had not taken possession of Athos, all would have been different.

**LXI. A QUARREL IN CAMP.**

Let none of you, judges, suppose that I have come here to accuse this Menon on account of any ordinary wrong ; for I have suffered such things that it makes me shudder even now to recall them. Last summer we went out on garrison duty to the Boeotian frontier, and, as it chanced, this Menon here tented near us : if this had not been the case, judges, never would it have happened to me to be insulted, maltreated, and finally almost killed in the following shameful fashion.

One day, as we were dining, we heard a tremendous noise, and peeping out of the tent we saw this Menon and *his crew*<sup>1</sup> beating our servants, alleging that the cooks smoked them out. We, as was natural, were very indignant, and bade them go away and stop playing their drunken tricks upon our servants.

But our saying this made matters so much the worse ; for, leaving the cooks, they attacked me and my messmates, and did not stop insulting us until they did such things as neither befit me to tell nor you to hear. Now we at this time lodged no complaint against them, partly through fear of further trouble and partly because we knew that even if we should tell the general, who was an easy-going man, he would at the most rebuke them, but regard me as a troublesome soldier.

Do you<sup>2</sup> now read the sworn-testimony of all this ; and do you<sup>3</sup> stop the water.

<sup>1</sup> use of εαυτοῦ.

<sup>2</sup> to the clerk.

<sup>3</sup> to the care-taker of the water-clock.

## LXII. ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

When the clerk had read the testimony, the plaintiff spoke as follows : One day last winter I supped at the house of Pandocus the fuller ; for a guest-friend of ours happened to be staying in town. So then as I was returning, when it was already growing dark, there jumped down upon me from a house-top in a narrow street this Menon and Phanosthenes and several others. If they had not come upon me thus unawares<sup>1</sup> I might perhaps have resisted them or at least escaped ; as it was, this was out of the question,<sup>2</sup> for Xanthias my slave, who was carrying the torch, went off on a run, dropping his torch so that it was extinguished. Consequently they tripped me up, stripped off my clothes, and so treated me as to bung up my eyes and cut my lip. That which was the hardest to bear was that Menon crew like a victorious cock as he stood right on my stomach, and clapped against his sides with his arms instead of wings. They then went off with my cloak, which was almost new, while I was carried home half-dead, clad in my shirt only. For mother and our maid-servants, when Xanthias escaped to the house and told them, came running out with screams, and not until I had been carried to the (public) bath and shown to the doctor was I able to speak. And when the doctor had examined me, he exclaimed : ‘If you carry him home in this condition, he will die ; take him to a house near by and see to it *that*<sup>3</sup> you take good care of him.’

To prove now that I speak the truth I will present to you the witnesses of this.

<sup>1</sup> translate by — ?

<sup>2</sup> turn freely.

<sup>3</sup> which construction ?

**LXIII. THE CROCODILE.**

I will describe to you the nature of the crocodile. Sometimes you will see it in the river, sometimes on the land, for it is amphibious. It is especially fond of little Egyptians, and it eats them whenever it has the chance. Although it is a four-footed beast, it lays eggs and leaves them on the land. From these eggs, which are not much larger than goose-eggs, is hatched out the crocodile chick. This is very small in proportion to the egg. But it grows into a very large animal, so that it is sometimes seventeen cubits long, sometimes more. It has four short feet, but its tusks are long; its eyes resemble those of a pig. Herodotus says that it is able to move the upper jaw only, and that it is blind in the water. It is also related that the crocodile, lying concealed, is accustomed to cry like a child to entice its victim to itself. Hence the expression ‘crocodile-tears.’

#### LXIV. THE SONG OF THE FATES.

Amongst many other things that the great poet of the Germans has written, he also describes the relentless gods of Greece in his ‘Iphigenie auf Tauris.’ He represents Iphigenia as telling how the old nurse sang to her and to her brother, when children, the ‘Song of the Fates.’

‘Well may the race of mortals fear the gods,’ sang the old woman, ‘for they hold the sovereignty in their eternal hands and can use it as it pleases them. Let him whomsoever they raise to honor fear them doubly; for if ever a quarrel arises at their feasts they hurl their guests, be they Titans or mortals, down into Tartarus, where the poor wretches wait in vain for justice. Thus it was with Tantalus. But the gods are pleased as they perceive the savor of the burnt offerings whirling around in the smoke arising heavenward<sup>1</sup> either from the altars in Mycenae or in Argos, nor do they care at all for men toiling and suffering and offering sacrifice. For Zeus and the other gods feast on the golden floor and cease not till it pleaseth them; or, if so they will, stride along from peak to glistening peak of Olympus, careless of mankind.’

If you would know more of this, you must read the words of the poets themselves.

<sup>1</sup> cf. Il. I. 316.

## LXV. THE FATES.

The names of the Fates were Klo tho, Lachesis, and Atropos. While Klo tho spun for wretched man his thread of life, Lachesis determined its length, and then came Atropos with her restless shears to cut the thread. Whenever Lucian, godless fellow that he is, begins to write about the gods, he does not stop until he has said many impious things about the inhabitants of Olympus. For in mocking at Homer and the other poets, he declares that Zeus has certain windows in the floor of heaven resembling the mouths of wells and furnished with covers, and that sitting down by each he takes off the cover and enjoys the savor and listens to the requests. Now each man asks for a different thing, as follows, — ‘O Zeus, make my onions grow and my garlic.’ And another: ‘May I but plot against my brother without his knowledge !’ And another: ‘Ye gods, may it be granted me to gain my lawsuit !’ And among those who are sailing one asks for the north-wind to blow and another for the south-wind, and the farmer asks for rain and the fuller for sun. And when Zeus has received the offerings he claps<sup>1</sup> the covers on again and does not grant their requests.

Lucian also says that if you could see as the gods do, you would see the Fates overhead spinning, and a thread descending from the spindles upon each man like spiders’ webs. And if you look closely you will see all hanging in the air ready to fall whenever the thread can hold out no longer against the weight.

<sup>1</sup> use ἐπιτεθημε.

**LXVI. THE PHOENIX.**

There is in Egypt or somewhere in Arabia a wonderful bird called the Phoenix. Its picture I saw frequently in Suntown, but the bird I never saw. Now this is not to be wondered at, for the bird comes once only in five hundred years, and the last time it came to Suntown was about thirty-seven years before my visit. If what they say of him is true, he is of *the following size and description.*<sup>1</sup> Some of his feathers are golden and some red, in size and outline he resembles an eagle. What the bird does, however, is the most remarkable. He does not make his appearance until his father is dead, and he then comes to Suntown expressly to bury his dead parent in the temple of the Sun. He brings his father in an egg which he has moulded of myrrh. Now, as I said, I have never seen either the bird or the egg, but the people there affirm that he first makes the egg, and then, hollowing it out, puts in his father and plasters it up again ; he then brings the egg, father *and all,*<sup>2</sup> to the temple in Suntown.

<sup>1</sup> tr. : τοσόσδε καὶ τοιόσδε.

<sup>2</sup> use of αὐτός?

**LXVII. FARMERS IN COURT.**

A certain farmer brought suit against another, alleging that the latter had walled-off a conduit and that when a storm occurred, the water poured in from the road and ruined his farm. But the defendant declared that it was not a conduit, but itself a plot of farm-land, and told the jury that if they would go there they would find that a road ran between the plaintiff's ground and his own, and he added : ‘ My father, a little while before I was born, walled up the land to keep out the water which used to overflow from the road. If the plaintiff now admits, as he does, that the property is mine and not public land, he cannot claim that it is a drain ; for, if you will visit the spot, you will see that there are fruit trees planted there, and, what is more, ancestors buried there, and yet who would ever think of doing that in a drain ? What then was I to do ? Was I to receive the water into my farm, and, *as soon as*<sup>1</sup> it had passed by the plaintiff's farm, lead it back to the road again ? Surely that would be necessary unless I should let it go into the next neighbor's farm. The clerk will now read the testimony of my neighbors.’

<sup>1</sup> tr. : ‘ whenever.’

**LXVIII. SOCRATES IN PRISON.**

All men have read of the trial and unjust condemnation of Socrates, and his disciples Xenophon and Plato have written much about what he said and did in the prison. For, though condemned to death, it was unlawful for him to be executed before the vessel returned which the Athenians send yearly to the god at Delos. He therefore remained a month in prison, refusing to attempt an escape, for, he said to his friends when they tried to persuade him, if I should do that I should be a breaker of the law. During this time, he taught his disciples about the immortality of the soul, persuading them that death is not the end of life, but a journey hence to another life where, as Pindar says,<sup>1</sup> the just receive a life without toil sunlit both by day and night. But Crito, his friend, weeping, thought only about death and asked him how they should bury him. Smiling on him, Socrates said that if they should catch him they might bury him in any way they pleased. Then he added that it was his corpse not himself that the attendants were going to lay-out and carry-out for burial when he was dead. Let no one, he went on to say, speak of me, Socrates, as buried here in Athens, but consider that I am gone far hence to the happiness of the blessed !

<sup>1</sup> Olymp. II. 61, ff.

LXIX. SOCRATES IN PRISON. (*Continued.*)

On one occasion also, when he noticed that the by-standers were weeping, he said, ‘Now, what is this? Why do you weep? Do you not know that the *sentence of death was passed*<sup>1</sup> upon me by nature as soon as I was born?’ But one of his friends, Apollodorus, who was present, replied, ‘Yes, but, Socrates, I am grieved the most because I see you put to death unjustly.’ The Master, stroking the young man’s hair, replied with a laugh, ‘Why, my dear Apollodorus, would you then prefer to see me put to death justly?’ Thus bold was Socrates to meet death, not because he despised life, but because he knew that death was better than life. The last day in the prison his little children were brought to Socrates by the women of his household, who, as was natural, wept and bewailed him. He therefore, when he had arranged everything as seemed best, sent them away; ‘For,’ said he afterwards to his friends, when they also began to weep, ‘I have heard that it is right to die in *holy-silence.*’<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> use θάνατος and καταψηφίζεσθαι.

<sup>2</sup> tr.: εὐφημία.

## LXX. DEATH OF SOCRATES.

Now he, freshly bathed, came and sat down with his friends. Towards sunset the servitor of the Eleven came with the man who was to give the drug. But Crito, seeing that the sunlight still lingered on the mountains as though reluctant to deliver Socrates over to night and death, bade him wait yet a little. But Socrates interrupting him said, ‘Not so, Crito, for it would be absurd to be thus eager to live.’ When the man brought the drug he drank it off readily and calmly. ‘If up to this time,’ said Phaedo in relating the circumstance to Echecrates, ‘we had after a fashion restrained our tears, now we could do so no longer, and we all wept except Socrates himself. But he reproached us and made us stop *for*<sup>1</sup> very shame. After this he walked around the room until his legs grew heavy and then he lay down on the couch. Then the attendant examined his condition by pinching his legs, and showed us that he was growing cold and stiff. Even now Socrates was calm and self-possessed, but he said that whenever it reached his heart it would *prove-fatal*.<sup>2</sup> Before the end came, uncovering his head, he said to Crito that he owed a cock to Aesculapius and bade him pay it and not neglect it. These the last words of Socrates caused us much discussion, but in case any one shall ask you what he meant by this you may answer that the ‘master’ wished to offer a thank-offering to Aesculapius because he had healed him of mortality.’<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> οὐτό and gen.    <sup>2</sup> give sense.    <sup>3</sup> Articular inf. and θυηρός.

# GENERAL VOCABULARY.

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## ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

S. V. = Special Vocabularies, pp. 93-101.  
† prefixed to a word means that it cannot stand first in its clause.  
✓ indicates derivation, or comparison with a word in English, etc.  
acc. = accusative case.  
adj. = adjective.  
adv. = adverb.  
aor. = aorist tense.  
Att. = in Attic Greek.  
c. = *cum*, with.  
cf. = *confer*, compare.  
comp. = comparative degree.  
compd. = compound.  
d. or dat. = dative case.

e. g. = *exempli gratia*.  
f. = feminine.  
g. or gen. = genitive case.  
H. = Homer.  
Hdt. = Herodotus.  
intr. = intransitive.  
m. = masculine.  
N. T. = New Testament Greek.  
n. = neuter.  
nom. = nominative.  
sb. = noun, substantive.  
sup. = superlative degree.  
trv. = transitive.  
tr. = translate.  
*vide* = see.  
vb. = verb.

N. B. The uncontracted forms of contract verbs are given. The student must remember to contract in accordance with Attic usage.

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## A

a, an : omit, or use *τὶς*, *τὶ*. § I.  
able, to be —: *δύναμαι*. *οἵστις τέ* (*ἐστι*).  
— (adj.): *δυνατός*, *ή*, *όν*.  
about: (concerning), *περί*, gen.  
— (around, near), *περί*, acc.  
also of time; e. g. *περὶ μέσας νύκτας*, 'about midnight.'  
— (nearly) (adv.), *μάλιστα*, with numerals, *ώς*, *εἰς*.  
—, to be, *μέλλω*.  
above: from —, *ἄνωθεν*.

above-mentioned: use *πρότερον* and *λέγω*.  
—, to rule —, to be superior, use *κρείσσων*.  
and — all: what is more: *καὶ δὴ καί*.  
abroad: to go, to be —, *ἀποδημέω*.  
absent: to be —, *ἀπεῖναι*.  
absolutely: *παντάπασι*, *τὸ παράπαν*, *ἀτεχνῶς*.  
absurd: *γελοῖος*, *α*, *ον*, or *γελοῖος*.  
abundance: in —, *ἄφθονος*, *ον*, or use *πλεῖστος*, *η*, *ον*.

accept: δέχομαι.

accomplishment: τὸ τέλος.

accord: of (one's) own —, αὐτόματος, η. ον, ἔθέλων, ἔκών, or use αὐτός.

accordance: in — with, *vide* 'by,' or use dat.

account: on — of, διά, acc.; ἐνεκα, gen.

accusation: guilt: cause: ἡ αἰτία.

accuse: αἰτιάομαι (aor. γρτιάθην), κατηγορέω (τινὸς περὶ τινος, or c. dupl. gen.).

accused: defendant: δ φεύγων, οντος.

accustomed: to be —, εἴωθα (2 pf.); ἔθέλω.

Achilles: δ Ἀχιλλεύς.

acropolis: ἡ ἀκρόπολις.

actually: καί, καὶ δὴ καί.

add: to say in addition, προστίθημι, ἔφη λέγων. or use γάρ or καὶ δή.

addition: in — to. πρός. dat.

address (vb.): προσεῖπον.

admit: assent: σύμφημι, ὅμολογέω, συγχωρέω.

advance: πρόειμι προβαίνω

advise: συμβουλεύω. πείθω (i. e. persuade).

Aenēas: δ Αἰνείας

Aesculapius: δ Ἄσκληπιός.

affair: matter: τὸ πρᾶγμα.

affirm: διῆσχυρίζομαι.

afford: occasion (vb.): παρέχω.

after (prep.): μετά, acc.; often participle. § 15.

— (an-interval-of), διά, gen.

— (*later*), (adv.), ὕστερον.

afterward: μετὰ ταῦτα. (secondly) ἔπειτα δέ.

again (see 'and'): πάλιν, αὖθις.

against: often dat. after verb, or παρά, πρός, ἐπί, acc.

Agamemnon: ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων.

air: (the lower air), δ ἀήρ. (the upper air) δ αἰθήρ.

Alexander, Paris: δ Ἀλέξανδρος.

alive: to be, *vide* 'live.'

all: πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, ἄπας, etc.

at —, use τὶ. not at all, οὐδέν.

— sorts of, of — kinds, παντοῖος, a, ον. (variegated), ποικίλος, η, ον.

allege: φάσκω.

allow: ἔάω, impers. ἔξειναι.

allowable: it is, ἔξεστι.

almost (adv.): σχεδόν, ὀλίγου δεῖν.

alone (adj.): μόνος, η, ον. Exc. accent § 77 (Note a).

— (adv.), μόνον.

along: κατά, acc.: παρά, acc.

already: ήδη.

also: καί.

altar: δ βωμός.

although: καίπερ c. partic., or partic. alone. § 15 (5).

am: εἰμί.

ambassadors: οἱ πρέσβεις.

Ambiorix: δ Ἀμβιόριξ.

among: amongst, ἐν, dat., παρά, dat.; sometimes appropriate case without prep.

amphibious: ἀμφίβιος, ον.

Anabasis: ascent, ἡ Ἀνάβασις.

ancestor: δ πρόγονος.

anchor: ἡ ἄγκυρα.

ancient: ἀρχαῖος, α., ον, παλαιός, ἀ, ον (accent § 77 (2)), or use 'first.'

and: καὶ, † δέ, † τε.

- again: καὶ μήν, καὶ μήν καὶ. ἐπειτα δέ.
- also: and what is more, καὶ δὴ καὶ.
- not: οὐδέ.
- yet: καίτοι.

Andromache: ἡ Ἀνδρομάχη

anger: ἡ ὁργή.

angry: to grow —, to be —, χαλεπαίνω, δργίζομαι.

animal (wild beast): ὁ θῆρ, θηρός, τὸ θηρίον.

- (living thing): τὸ ζῷον.

ankle: τὸ σφυρόν. (socket of joint), τὸ ἄρθρον.

announce: ἀγγέλλω, ἀπαγγέλλω, φημί.

annoy: grate upon, κνίζω (Hdt. and poet.).

another: other, ἄλλος, η, ον. (different) ἄλλοιος, α., ον.

answer: ἀποκρίνομαι

ant ὁ μύρμηξ, ηκος.

any longer: use ἔτι.

ape: ὁ πίθηκος.

Aphrodite ἡ Ἀφροδίτη.

Apollodorus ὁ Ἀπολλόδωρος

appear: show one's self, φαίνομαι (2 aor. pass. ἐφάνην)

appearance to make an —, ἐπιφαίνομαι.

appetite: desire, spirit, ὁ θυμός.

apply προσφέρω.

approach (vb) *vide* 'come-up' or 'comes toward'; (ascend), ἀνθείνω.

approach (sb.): ἡ πρόσοδος.

approve: ἐπαγέτω. impers. (it seems good), δοκεῖ.

Arabia: ἡ Ἐραβία

archer: ὁ τοξότης.

are-you-not? ἢπ' οὐ(κ) . . .;

Argos: τὸ Ἀργος.

arise: occur γίγνομαι, (go, *vide* 'go' or 'come').

Aristarchus: ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος.

arithmetic: ἡ ἀριθμητική.

arm: *vide* S. V., No. 1.

in the — (bent or folded), ἐν δυκάλαις.

fore —, *vide* S. V., No. 1.

upper —, *vide* S. V., No. 1.

arms: armor, *vide* S. V., No. 6.

army: *vide* S. V., No. 6.

around (prep.): περί, acc.

- about, in a circle, κύκλῳ, ἐν κύκλῳ

arrange κοσμέω, διατίθημι. (dispose of), διατίθεμαι

arrest: συλλαμβάνω

arrive: ἀφικνέομαι.

arrow: ὁ οἰστός, τὸ τόξευμα.

Artaxerxes ὁ Ἀρταξέρξης.

artery: ἡ ἀρτηρία.

as (adv.): ὡς. (like as, just as), καθάπερ, or dat. simply.

- (conj.), ὡς, ἐπειδή, etc.; *vide* § 48.
- a-rule: ἐπίταν, ὡς (τὸ) ἐπί παν.
- if: — though, just as, ὡσπερ. (ironical), δήποτε.
- it is: — it was, νῦν δέ.
- it were: δουτερ, δουτερ εἰ.
- large as: — much as, ὅντας, η, ον. ἡλίκος, η, ον.

as soon as: — — — ever, ἐπεί  
or ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα.

Ascanius: ὁ Ἀσκάνιος.

ashamed: to be —, αἰσχύνομαι.

ashes: ἡ σποδός.

Asia: ἡ Ἀσία.

ask: (question), ἐρωτάω (use 2  
aor. ἤρόμην).

—, ask for, beg, δέομαι, αἰτέω,  
ἀξιῶ. (pray for), εὔχομαι.

ass: *vide* S. V., No. 7.

assemble; (intr.), συλλέγομαι (2  
aor. pass. συνελέγην); συνέρ-  
χομαι.

assembly: ἡ ἐκκλησία.

assume: ὑπολαμβάνω

Assyrian: Ἀσσύριος, a, ov.

astronomy: ἡ ἀστρονομία.

at: (of place), (in), ἐν, dat., or  
loc. case; (opposite), κατά,  
acc.; (near), πρός, dat., or *vide*  
'by.'

— (of time), (toward or near),  
πρός, acc.

— this (point, or, at this time),  
ἐν τούτῳ.

Athenians: οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι.

Athens: αἱ Ἀθῆναι. at Athens,  
Ἀθήνησιν.

Athos: ὁ Ἀθως (acc. ω or ων).

Atropos: ἡ Ἄτροπος (ἢ and  
τρέπω).

attack (vb.): ἐπιτίθεμαι, c. dat.;  
προσβάλλω c. dat., or repeat  
prep.: *vide* § 65 (IV.).

— (sb.), ἡ προσβολή.

attempt: πειράομαι, ἐπιχειρέω.

attendant: ὁ θεράπων, οὐτος.

attention: to pay — to, προσ-  
έχειν τὸν νοῦν (πρός).

Attica: ἡ Ἀττική.

aunt: *vide* S. V. No. 2.

autumn: late autumn, *vide*  
S. V., No. 5.

avenge: τιμωρέω (dat. of person  
avenged, acc. of person pun-  
ished, and gen. of crime).

away - from - home: to be —,  
ἀποδημέω.

awkward: clumsy, left-handed,  
σκαιός, á, óν (cf. *gauche*).

**B**

baby: child: τὸ παιδίον. (new-  
born), τὸ βρέφος (poet.).

back: (sb.), τὸ νῶτον.

—: on the (adj.), ὑπτιος, a, ov.

backward: πάλιν (also = again);  
back again, ἀνάπαλιν.

bad: κακός, ἡ, óν.

baggage: *vide* S. V., No. 6.

bald: φαλακρός, á, óν.

ballot: pebble, ἡ ψῆφος.

banquet: (dinner), τὸ δεῖπνον.  
(symposium), τὸ συμπόσιον.

dais, dais: δαίς, δαιτός (H.).

barbarous: barbarian (i. e. not  
Greek), βάρβαρος, ov. Accent  
§ 78 (3).

bath: (bathing-place), τὸ βαλα-  
νεῖον.

bathe: λούομαι.

battle: ἡ μάχη.

be: εἰναι, γίγνομαι, often ἔχω and  
adv.

beam: (of wood), ἡ δοκός (ac-  
cent § 74 (1)), τὸ ξύλον.

bear: (vb.), φέρω (fero).

long, φέρω.

.), ἡ ἄρκτος.

*vide S. V., No. I.*

τὸ θηρίον.

burden : τὸ ὑποζύγιον.

strike) : τύπτω, παίω. (con-), νικάω.

ε : διότι, ὅτι, ἐπεί. ἐπειδή.

*Vide § 48.*

ἢ : γίγνομαι.

ῃ or queen, ἔβασιλευσα.

§ 24.

*vide S. V., No. 3.*

μέλιττα.

ιχ : ὁ κηρός.

n pers.) : it befits, πρέπει.

(prep.) : πρό, gen. ; πρό-  
gen. ; (beside), παρά,

oaths), πρός, gen.

|v.), πρόσθεν.

.j.), πρότερος, α, ον.

ɔnj.), before that, πρίν,

§ 51 (c).

: δέομαι, αἰτέω.

ἄρχω, or express by im-  
tense.

ing : ἡ ἀρχή.

(adv.) : κατόπιν, ὅπισθεν,

.

: καθοράω, θεάομαι.

: πιστεύω, πείθομαι.

*vide S. V., No. I.*

under (adv.). κάτω.

ἐπικάμπτω.

πτ : ἐπικύπτω.

: παρά, dat. (= rest); παρά,

(= motion).

π : μεταξύ, gen., or use

bewail : ὀδύρομαι.

bid (order) : κελεύω.

— (invite) : καλέω (I aor. pass.  
ἐκλήθη).

bind : δέω (fut. δήσω).

— around : περιδέω.

— together : συνδέω.

biologists : natural philosophers : οἱ φυσικοί.

bird : chicken : fowl : δ (ἡ)  
ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος.

black : to turn, μελαίνομαι (aor.  
ἐμελάνθη).

blanket : coarse cloak, δ τρίβων,  
ωνος.

blaze-up : ἀναλάμπω.

blessed, the : the happy dead,  
οἱ μάκαρες (*vide* 'blissful').

blind (vb.) : τυφλόω.

— (adj.) : τυφλός, ἡ, όν.

blissful : εὐδαίμων, ον ; δ, ἡ, τὸ  
μάκαρ, μάκαρος.

blood : *vide S. V. No. I.*

blow (upon) : ἐπιπνέω.

boar : ὁ κάπρος, δ ὑς, ὑός.

boat: τὸ πλοῖον. (ship), ἡ ναῦς.  
(light-boat), ἡ ἄκατος.

body : τὸ σῶμα.

Boeotia : ἡ Βοιωτία.

bold : unmoved, ἀτρεμῆς, ἐσ.

bone : *vide S. V., No. I.*

book : ἡ βίβλος. (volume), τὸ  
βιβλίον, or δ λόγος.

born : to be —, γίγνομαι.

borrow : [κίχραμαι], aor. ἔχρησά-  
μην. (on usury), δανείζομαι.

bosom : fold of a garment : bay:

ὅ κόλπος.

both (adj.) : ἀμφω. ἀμφότερος,

α, ον.

both . . . and, *καὶ* . . . *καὶ*, or  
† *τε* . . . *καὶ*.  
bow: *vide S. V.* No. 6.  
bowman: archer, *vide S. V.*,  
No. 6.  
box-and-wrestle: *παγκρατιάζω*.  
boy: child, δ *παῖς*, *παιδός*.  
bravely: manfully, ἀνδρικῶς.  
bread (wheat-loaf): δ *ἄρτος*.  
break-the-law: *παρανομέω*.  
breakfast (vb.): *ἀριστάω*.  
— (sb.): luncheon: τὸ *ἄριστον*.  
brick: ἥ *πλίνθος*.  
bridge (vb.): *γεφυρώω*.  
— (sb.): ἥ *γέφυρα*.  
bring (bear): φέρω. (take), λαμβάνω. (bring safe, carry off),  
*κομίζω*.  
— aid: βοηθέω, *παραβοηθέω*.  
— forth: *τίκτω*.  
— forward, against, upon, ἐπιφέρω.  
— (lead): ἄγω, ἀνάγω, ἐπάγω.  
— toward or down: προσάγω.  
— up: educate: *τρέφω* (2 aor.  
pass. ἐτράφη).  
bring suit (private suit): institute proceedings, *λαγχάνω*  
*δίκην*.  
brooch: ἥ *πόρπη*, ἥ *περόνη*.  
brother: δ *ἀδελφός*.  
bulge: or wave out, ἔκκυμαίνω.  
bung up: shut close, *συγκλείω*.  
burial: tomb, δ *τάφος*.  
burn: *καίω*, *κατακαίω*.  
— or scorch around, *περικαίω*.  
— up, burn through, *κατακαίω*.  
— up with, *συγκατακαίω*.  
burrow: lurk in a den, *φωλεύω*.

burst forth: *ρήγνυμι*  
pass. ἐρράγην).  
bury: θάπτω, *κατορύσσω*.  
but: (conj.), † δέ, ἀλλά.  
— (adv.), *vide* 'only  
times omit.  
butcher: (also *cook*), δ  
butter: τὸ *βούτυρον*.  
buy: ὡνέομαι, aor. ἐπρι  
by: (agent), ὑπό, gen.  
alone; sometimes ἐκ.  
— (according to), κατ  
— (alongside, near), *ι*  
(rest); *παρά*, acc. (m  
by means of: διά, acc  
alone.  
— (during), gen. ; e.  
'by day.'  
— (in oaths), μά (' by  
by . . . ') ; νή (' yes,  
acc. ; πρός, gen.  
— one's self: ἐφ' ἐαι  
αὐτόν.  
by-standers: οἱ *παρόντες*  
by this time: already,  
  
**C**  
call: (summon), *καλέω*.  
— (name or address  
ὄνομάζω, *προσείπον*.  
— out: *ἀναβοάω*.  
— (an assembly), *συλλ*  
*καλέω*, *ποιέω*.  
calm: fearless, ἀτρεμῆς  
calmly: εὔκόλως.  
camp: *vide S. V.*, No.  
can: be able, δύναμαι  
cannot, often use σ'

ιλ city : ἡ μητρόπολις (genl. = mother city').  
 in : *vide* S. V., No. 6.  
 re : *vide* 'prisoner.'  
 re : catch, λαμβάνω, πίρεω  
 ι δλίσκομαι as pass.  
 for : κήδομαι, gen.; ἐπιμειαι, gen.; φροντίζω, gen.  
 ιλ : ἐπιμελής, ἔς.  
 illy : ἐπιμελῶς, ἐπιμελείᾳ.  
 iss : ἀμελής, ἔς, gen., or use  
 ιέω.  
 : bear, φέρω. (lead), ἄγω.  
 come, off, away, ἀποφέρομαι,  
 εριάζω, ἐκφέρω.  
 f (i. e. plunder), ἀρπάζω.  
 it (for burial), ἐκφέρω.  
 round, περιφέρω.  
 to, εἰσφέρω.  
 age : ἡ Καρχηδών, ονος.  
 aginian: Καρχηδόνιος, a, ov.  
 to be the : use εἶναι, γίγνεται, or ἔχειν with adv., e. g.  
 οῦτως.  
 ndra : ἡ Κασσάνδρα.  
*vide* S. V., No. 7; δ (ἡ)  
 υρος.  
 : λαμβάνω.  
 , offer : παρέχω.  
 ιy : *vide* S. V., No. 6.  
 τὸ ἄντρον.  
 : *vide* 'stop.'  
 ε : *vide* 'middle.'  
 ry : ἡ ἑκατονταετηρίς. ἴδος.  
 sorus : ἡ Κερκάσωρος.  
 n : (some one), τις, τι.  
 sure), ἀσφαλής, ἔς.  
 nty : τὸ ἀσφαλές. with —  
 llessness, σαφῶς.  
 : *vide* 'fetter.'

chair : *vide* S. V., No. 3.  
 challenge (vb.) : προσκαλέομαι.  
 — (sb.) : ἡ πρόκλησις.  
 chance : to have a —, (impers.), παρεῖναι.  
 —, fortune, ἡ τύχη.  
 chanced, it : use τυγχάνω. *Vide*  
 § 17.  
 change : metamorphose (vb.) : μεταβάλλω, μεταμορφώ (rare in active).  
 — over into (intr.), μεταβαίνω  
 εἰς . . .  
 channel : δ αὐλών, ὠνος.  
 charge: accuse: κατηγορέω, dupl. gen. or τί τινος.  
 — : enjoin: ἐντέλλομαι (τινί τι).  
 — : run : θέω, ἐπιτρέχω.  
 chariot : τὸ ἀρμα  
 charioteer: δ τροχηλάτης (poet.), √ τροχός, 'wheel,' and ἐλαύνω.  
 cheap : ἀξιος, a, ov (also = dear, lit. 'worth so much').  
 cheerfully : θαρῶς.  
 cheer up (intr.) : θαρρέω.  
 Cheops : ὁ Χέοψ, οπος  
 chest : breast : *vide* S. V., No. 1.  
 chick : nestling : young from  
 egg : δ νεοσσός.  
 chicken : *vide* 'bird.'  
 chief : δ ἄρχων, οντος.  
 child : δ παῖς, τὸ παιδίον, τὸ τέκνον.  
 choose : ἐπιλέγομαι. (take for one's self. πίρεομαι).  
 Christ : δ ΧΡΙΣΤΟ'Σ.  
 Christopher : δ Χριστοφόρος.  
 For accent see § 78 (1).  
 circumstances : omit, or use ταῦτα, οι τὰ πράγματα.

Cithaeron : ὁ Κιθαιρών, ὄνος.

city : ἡ πόλις.

clad lightly : half naked : in tunic only : γυμνός, ἡ, ὅν.

claim (as a right) : urge : ἀξιώ.

clap against : smite : κροτέω.

clap on : shut up : ἐπιτίθημι.

claw : hoof : finger nail : ὁ ὅνυξ,  
υχος.

clear : δῆλος, η, ον.

Clearachus : ὁ Κλέαρχος.

clerk : ὁ γραμματεύς.

cliff : rock, ἡ πέτρα.

climb up : ascend, ἀναβαίνω.  
go up to, προσβαίνω.

cloak : τὸ ἱμάτιον.

close-fitting : σύμμετρος, ον.

clothes, ἡ ἐσθής, ἥτος, τὰ ἱμάτια.

cloud : *vide* S. V., No. 4.

clown : jester, ὁ γελωτοποιός.

Cnaeus : ὁ Γνάῖος.

cock : rooster, ὁ ἀλεκτρυών, ὄνος.

— crow : ἡ ἀλεκτοροφωνία (Aesop., Luc.).

cold : *vide* 'winter,' τὸ ψῦχος.

color : complexion : skin : ἡ  
χροιά, χροά, τὸ χρῶμα.

colts ; drawn by, πωλικός, ἡ, ὅν.

Columbus : ὁ Κόλομβος.

come : ἦκω, ἔρχομαι, ἀφικνέομαι.

— repeatedly, ἐπιφοιτάω, φοιτάω.

— = become : γίγνομαι.

—, to be, ἦκω.

— ! (exclamation), φέρε. come  
then ! ἄγε δή. come now,  
φέρε δή.

— back again, ἐπανέρχομαι,  
ἦκω.

— on, ἐπέρχομαι.

come forth, advance, χωρέω.

προσέρχομαι.

— in or to, εἰσέρχομαι, παρέρχομαι.

— into being, to arise, γίγνομαι.

— into such and such a condition, use intr. tenses of καθίστημι.

— upon or on, ἐπιγίγνομαι, παριστῆμι.

comely : shapely, εὐειδής, ἔσ.

command : (order), κελεύω.

(lead), ἡγέομαι, ἄρχω.

commander : *vide* S. V., No. 6.

commend : ἐπαινέω.

commit : hand over, παραδίδωμι.

common : in common, κοινός,  
ἡ, ὅν.

communicate : converse with,  
διαλέγομαι.

companion : ὁ ἔταιρος, or *vide*  
'guest.'

company : the, tr. 'those present.'

compel : ἀναγκάζω or compds. ;  
βιάζομαι, mid. dep., or use  
ἀνάγκη.

complainant : ὁ κατήγορος, ὁ διώκων.

completely : *vide* 'all,' or adv.  
παντελῶς.

comrade : equal in age, ὁ ἡλικιώτης, or *vide* 'companion.'

conceal : κρύπτω.

concealed : to lie, κρύπτομαι.

concerned in : μεταίτιος, (a), ον,  
gen.

concerning : περί, gen.

conclude : συμβάλλω.

concoct : συγκροτέω.

condemn : κατακρίνω.  
 condemnation : ἡ κατάγνωσις.  
 condition : to be in —, use ἔχω  
     or διάκειμαι and adv.  
 — : nature : ἡ φύσις.  
 conduct (vb.) : *vide* ‘lead.’  
 — (sb.), use article and ptc. of  
     ποιέω.  
 conduit : drain : ravine : ἡ χα-  
     ράδρα.  
 conference : to have a, talk,  
     ἰέναι εἰς λόγους.  
 confess : ὁμολογέω.  
 confusion : δθόρυβος.  
 conjecture : εἰκάζω.  
 conquer : νικάω.  
 consequently : therefore : ὅστε.  
 consider : *vide* ‘think,’ or σκο-  
     πέω.  
 conspicuous : ἐπίσημος, ον.  
 construct : *vide* ‘make.’  
 continue (being or doing) : δια-  
     τελέω with participle; *vide*  
     § 17.  
 contrive : μηχανάομαι.  
 converse : διαλέγομαι.  
 cook : δ μάγειρος. (fancy, of  
     relishes), δ ὄψιοποιός.  
 coppersmith : δ χαλκεύς.  
 copy (of book, etc.) : τὸ ἀντί-  
     γραφον.  
 Corinth, of : Corinthian : Κορίν-  
     θιος, α, ον.  
 corpse : δ νεκρός, ὁ ἀποθανών.  
 Cotta : δ Κόττας.  
 couch ; ἡ κλίνη.  
 could : opt. mood and ἦν, or see  
     ‘can.’  
 count : number : ἀριθμέω.  
 countenance : τὸ πρόσωπον.

country : ἡ χώρα, ἡ γῆ. native  
     —, πατρίς, ἴδος.  
 from what — ? whence ? πο-  
     δυπός ; ἡ ; ὅν ;  
 court (of justice) : τὸ δικαστήριον.  
 — (of king) : αἱ (τοῦ) βασιλέως  
     θύραι. at court, παρὰ βασιλεῖ.  
 cousin : *vide* S. V., No. 2.  
 cover up : ἐγκαλύπτομαι  
 cover, lid (sb.) : τὸ πῶμα.  
 cow : ἡ βοῦς.  
 cowardice : ἡ κακία, ἡ ἀνανδρία.  
 crescent : ‘moon-shaped’ : μη-  
     νοειδῆς, ἔς.  
 Cretan : Κρητικός, ἡ, ὅν.  
 Creüsa : ἡ Κρέουσα.  
 Crito : δ Κρίτων, ωνος.  
 crocodile : δ κροκόδειλος.  
 cross (vb.) : διαβαίνω.  
 crossing : ἡ διάβασις.  
 Crotona : ἡ Κρώτων, ωνος.  
 crow : sing : ḥδω.  
 crowds, in : ἀθρόος, α, ον.  
 crown : chaplet : ὁ στέφανος.  
     — of head : ἡ κορυφή.  
 cruel : ὡμός, ἡ, ὅν.  
 cry like a child : to bleat : βλη-  
     χάομαι.  
 cry out : φωνέω, κέκραγα (2 pf.  
     as pres.).  
 cubit : fore-arm : δ πῆχυς, εως.  
 cuirass : *vide* S. V., No. 6.  
 cultivate : farm : γεωργέω.  
 cup : ἡ κύλιξ, ικος.  
 cure : heal : ιάομαι.  
 cut : τέμνω. strike, κόπτω.  
     — into or upon : ἐπιτέμνω.  
     — off : ἀποτέμνω.  
     — out : ἐκτέμνω.  
     — through : διακόπτω, διατέμνω

Cyclops : δ Κύκλωψ, ωπος.

cymbal : τὸ κύμβαλον.

—, to play the —s : κυμβαλίζω.

Cynic (adj.) : Κυνικός, ἡ, ὁν  
(√ κύων, 'dog').

Cyrus : ὁ Κῦρος.

## D

dance : δρχέομαι.

dancer : use ptc. of 'dance.'

danger : ὁ κίνδυνος. without —,  
ἀκίνδυνος, ον.

dangerous : difficult : χαλεπός,  
ἡ, ὁν.

Darius : ὁ Δαρεῖος.

dark : darkness : δ σκότος, or  
use ἡ νύξ.

— (adj.), σκοτεινός, ἡ, ὁν.

darning-needle : ἡ ἀκέστρα (late).

daughter : *vide* S. V., No. 2.

dawn : *vide* S. V., No. 4.

day : ἡ ἡμέρα. by day, ἡμέρα.  
at daybreak, ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ.

dead (adj.) : νεκρός, ἀ, ὁν, ἀποθα-  
νών, τεθνηκώς, or *vide* 'corpse.'

—, to be : *vide* 'die.'

death : δ θάνατος.

—, to put to : ἀποκτείνω. to be  
— — —, ἀποθνήσκω.

decad : decade : ἡ δεκάς, ἀδος.

declare : *vide* 'say,' or διϊσχυρί-  
ζομαι.

decree : decide : κρίνω.

deep : βαθύς, εῖα, ὑ.

defeated, to be : ἡττάομαι.

defendant : δ φεύγων.

dejection : ἡ ἀθυμία.

delicious : sweet : ἡδύς. εῖα, ὑ.

deliver over : παραδίδωμι.

Dēlos : ἡ Δῆλος.

Delta : τὸ Δέλτα.

Democēdes : ὁ Δημοκήδης, ους.

Demosthenes : ὁ Δημοσθένης, ους

deny : ἀρνέομαι, οὐ φημι.

depart : *vide* 'go away.'

deprive : ἀποστερέω.

depth : τὸ βάθος.

descend : *vide* 'go down.'

descent : ἡ κατάβασις.

describe : *vide* 'tell.'

deserted (adj.) : ἔρημος, (η), ον.

desire : *vide* 'wish.' (demand)  
αἰτέω.

despise : καταφρονέω, gen.

destroy : lose : ἀπόλλυμι. Mid.  
voice and 2 pf. act. = 'perish.'

detain : κατέχω.

determination : ἡ γνώμη.

determine (i. e. obtain by lot) :  
λαγχάνω.

devour : κατεσθίω.

dew : ἡ δρόσος.

dialect : *vide* 'voice, speech.'

Didymus : ὁ Δίδυμος, √ δύο. Ac-  
cent, *vide* § 78, 3.

die : ἀποθνήσκω, (euphem.) τε-  
λευτάω, οἴχομαι.

different : ἀλλοῖος, α, ον, διάφορος,  
ον. Accent, § 78, 2.

differently : διαφερόντως.

difference : disagreement : τὸ<sup>1</sup>  
διάφορον.

difficult : χαλεπός, ἡ, ὁν.

difficult of access : δυσπρόσιδος.  
ον.

difficulty, with : μόλις.

dig : dig up : ὀρύσσω.

— through (a wall) : διορύσσω,  
τοιχωρυχέω.

δειπνέω.  
 r : τὸ δεῖπνον.  
 le : ὁ μαθητής. √μανθάνω.  
 urse : use λόγοι.  
 rer : vide 'find out.'  
 ssion : dispute : ἡ ἀμφισ-  
 ισις.  
 bark : ἀποβαίνω, ἐκβαίνω.  
 ice, in the : afar off : πόρ-  
 εν.  
 : ἡ τάφρος.  
 i : trv., αἱρέω, διαιρέω.  
 ntr., σχίζομαι.  
 i : θεῖος, a, ov.  
 ράσσω (make), ποιέω. do  
 service) for, ὑπηρετέω. In  
 s. often use γίγνομαι.  
 r : physician : ὁ ἰατρός.  
 ὁ (ἡ) κύων, κυνός. lap-dog,  
 ννίδιον.  
 ἡ θύρα.  
 θ : διπλοῦς, ἡ, οὖν. — the  
 or number, διπλάσιος a,  
 ma (19 cents) : ἡ δραχμή.  
 off : vide 'pull.'  
 : drag : draw up : ἔλκω.  
 pack : need : ἡ ἔνδεια.  
 : outer cloak : τὸ ἴμάτιον.  
 ment), ἡ στολή.  
 : πίνω. drink off, ἐκπίνω.  
 .e's fill : to go on drinking,  
 τίνω (sc. εἰς τὸν κόρον).  
 : march : ἐλαύνω, ἡνιοχέω  
 ia, 'reins,' and ἔχω).  
 let go : ἀφίημι, μεθίημι.  
 τὸ φάρμακον.  
 : μεθύων, ουσα, ov.  
 adj.) : ξηρός. οἱ οὖν. dry  
 land, τὸ ξηρόν, ἡ ξηρά.

dull (blunt) : ἀμβλύς, εῖα, ύ.  
 cheerless, ἀτερπής, ές.  
 dumb (deaf and dumb) : κωφός,  
 ή, όν.  
 during (time how long) : acc.  
 case. ; διά, gen. ; κατά, acc. ;  
 time in which, ἐν, dat., or use  
 gen. abs.  
 dwarf : ὁ ἀνθρωπίσκος. Accent,  
 § 74, 5.  
 dwell : dwell in : οἰκέω, ἐνοικέω,  
 κατοικέω.  
 dwelling : house : ἡ οἰκία, ὁ οἰ-  
 κος.

## E

each : ἕκαστος, η, ον. — of two,  
 ἕκάτερος, a, ov.  
 — other : gen. ἀλλήλων, or use  
 reflex. pronouns.  
 eager (adj.) : πρόθυμος, ον.  
 eagle : vide S. V., No. 8.  
 ear : τὸ οὖς, ωτός.  
 earth : ἡ γῆ.  
 easily : εὐπετώς.  
 east : ἡ ἤως.  
 easy-going : ράθυμος, ον (√ράδιος  
 and θυμός).  
 eat : ἐσθίω.  
 — up : κατεσθίω.  
 Echecrates : ὁ Ἐχεκράτης, ους.  
 eclipse : ἡ ἔκλειψις.  
 —, to suffer : ἐκλείπω.  
 educate : παιδεύω.  
 egg : τὸ φόν (ορ ωόν).  
 Egypt : ἡ Αἴγυπτος.  
 Egyptian : Αἰγύπτιος, a, ov.  
 —, to speak : Αἰγυπτιάζω.

eighth : ὅγδοος, η, ον.  
 eightieth : ὁγδοηκοστός, ή, ον.  
 either . . . or : ή . . . ή.  
 elbow : ὁ ἄγκων, ωνος.  
 elder : eldest : πρεσβύτερος, πρε-  
       σβύτατος.  
 elephant : ὁ ἐλέφας, αντος.  
 Eleven, the : οἱ Ἔνδεκα.  
 else : if not : otherwise : εἰ δὲ  
       μή, ἀλλως.  
 -- : other : ἄλλος, η, ον.  
 embalm : pickle : ταριχεύω.  
 enclosure : τὸ ἔρκος.  
 end (termination) : ἡ τελευτή  
       (consummation), τὸ τέλος.  
 — of : top of : ἄκρος, α, ον.  
 Endymion : ὁ Ἐνδυμίων, ωνος.  
 enemy (*hostes*) : οἱ πολέμιοι. (*in-*  
       *imicus*), ὁ ἐχθρός.  
 enjoy : ἀπολαύω, c. gen.  
 enough : sufficiently (adv.) :  
       ἴκανως  
 enter : *vide* 'go in.'  
 entice : ἐφέλκομαι, δελεάζω (allure  
       by bait).  
 entrails : *vide* S. V., No. I.  
 entreat: beg: δέουμαι, c. gen. pers.  
 entrust : παραδίδομαι.  
 enumerate : καταριθμέομαι.  
 equal : ἴσος, η, ον.  
 equip : furnish : κατασκευάζω.  
 escape : ἀποφεύγω, ἀποδιδράσκω.  
       — the notice of : λανθάνω.  
 especially : μάλιστα.  
 esteem (vb.) : τιμάω, εὐδοκιμέω.  
       — (sb.) : ή τιμή.  
 esteemed : approved : δόκιμος,  
       η, ον (Hdt. and poet.).  
 eternal : use phrase εἰς αἰς =  
       'for ever.'

even (adv.) : καί. not even, οὐδέ.  
 evening : ἡ ἑσπέρα.  
 evil : κακός, η, ον.  
 examine : ἐπισκοπέω. make ex-  
       amination, test, ἔξετάζω.  
 exceedingly : ἵσχυρώς.  
 except : πλήν, c. gen.  
 exchange : ἡ ἀλλαγή.  
 exclaim : φημί, εἶπον cry out,  
       βοάω.  
 execute : *vide* 'put to death.'  
 expected, it is : χρή, ἐχρῆν (ac-  
       cent N. B.). it is the custom,  
       ὁ νόμος ἔστιν.  
 expedition, to make an : στρα-  
       τεύομαι.  
 experienced : ἐμπειρος, ον. σο-  
       φός ή, ον.  
 expose : ἐκτίθημι.  
 expression, the : prefix neut ar-  
       ticle to words quoted; cf. § 8.  
 expressly : ἀπλῶς (Lat. *simpli-*  
       *citer*).  
 extinguish : σβέννυμι.  
 eye : ὁ ὄφθαλμός.  
 eyebrow : ἡ ὄφρύς, ύος.

F

face : *vide* S. V., No. I.  
 fagot : τὸ φρύγανον.  
 fail : (Epic) δεύομαι, (Attic) δέ-  
       ομαι.  
 faith : *vide* 'pledge.'  
 fall : πίπτω. fall into, καταπίπτω  
       εἰς.  
       — in, — together : συμπίπτω.  
       — upon, at, before : προσπίπτω,  
       dat., or πρός, acc.

fall from : ἐκπίπτω.  
 far (adv.) : πόρρω.  
 fare (on ferry boat) : τὸ ναῦλον.  
 — (vb.), to — so and so, πάσχειν ταῦτα or πράσσειν (οὗτως, εὖ, κακῶς, etc.).  
 farm : τὸ χωρίον.  
 farmer : ὁ γεωργός.  
 fashion : manner : δὲ τρόπος (ντρέπω). Accent, § 74.  
 fasten : προσαρτάω.  
 fatal : use οἴχομαι or τελευτάω.  
 fated, it is : χρεών (ἐστι).  
 Fates, the : αἱ Μοῖραι.  
 father : δὲ πατήρ.  
 fathom : ἡ ὀργυιά (ντρέψω), also ὀργυιά.  
 fear (vb.) : φοβέομαι, δέδοικα.  
 without — : ἀδεῶς.  
 fearful : φοβερός, ἀ, ὄν.  
 feast : ἔστιάω (act. = 'entertain'); ἔστιάομαι (dep. = 'to be entertained'); to dine, δειπνέω.  
 feather : τὸ πτερόν.  
 feel : perceive : αἰσθάνομαι.  
 fellow : τὶς, δὲ ἄνθρωπος. companion, ὁ ἄταῖρος.  
 — banqueters: *vide* 'guest.'  
 female : θῆλυς, εια, υ.  
 ferry-man : ὁ πορθμεύς.  
 fetch a blow : come down on : καθικνέομαι.  
 fetter (vb.) : δέω, δήσω, πηδάω (poet.).  
 — (sb.), ἡ πέδη (use pl.).  
 few : ὀλίγος η, ον (accent, exc. § 77, Notes).  
 fifty : πεντήκοντα.  
 —, a company of — men : ἡ πεντηκοστύς, ύνος.

fig : τὸ σῦκον.  
 fight (vb.) : μάχομαι, dat., or πρός, acc.  
 fighting, capable of : μάχιμος, η, ον.  
 file : ἡ ρίνη.  
 fill : πίμπλημι, πληρώω.  
 — full : ἀναπίμπλημι.  
 finally (adv.) : τὸ τέλος. Often use ptc. τελευτῶν.  
 find : εὑρίσκω. come upon, overtake, καταλαμβάνω.  
 — out : ἀνευρίσκω.  
 finger : *vide* S. V., No. I.  
 fire : τὸ πῦρ. conflagration, ἡ ἔμπρησις, ἡ πυρκαιά.  
 first (adj.) : πρώτος, η, ον.  
 —, at first (adv.) : πρώτον, τὸ πρώτον.  
 —, before, sooner : πρότερον.  
 in — place : use τὸ μέν. e. g. τὸ μέν or τοῦτο μέν, cf. § 2.  
 fish : δὶχθύς, ύνος.  
 five : πέντε.  
 five hundred : πεντηκόσιοι, αι, α.  
 flat : broad : πλατύς, εῖα, ύ.  
 — on one's back, reclining : ὑππιος, α, ον.  
 flee : φεύγω. escape, ἀποφεύγω.  
 flesh : *vide* S. V., No. I. meat, τὸ κρέας, κρέως  
 flight : *vide* S. V., No. 6.  
 fling : hurl : ρίπτω.  
 flingdown on top : ἐπικαταρριπτέω.  
 floods, in (adv.) : ἀστακτί (i. e. 'not in drops'; √σταγών = 'a drop').  
 floor : τὸ δάπεδον (H. and poet.).  
 flow : ρέω.  
 — around about : περιρρέω.

follow: accompany: ἔπομαι,  
dat. or prep.  
— after or with: συνέπομαι.  
following, the: ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε.  
— size: so big: τοσόσδε. ἥδε,  
όνδε.  
— description: of such kind:  
τοιόσδε, ἀδε, ονδε. Cf. τοιάδε,  
'as follows;' τοιαῦτα, 'as afore-  
said.'

fond of, to be: φιλέω.

foot: ὁ ποῦς, ποδός.

for (conj.): † γάρ.  
— (prep.): (express. interest,  
benefit of), use dat. alone.  
— sake of: ἐνέκα, gen.; διά,  
acc.; ὑπέρ, gen.  
— (time how long): accus.  
alone, or διά c. gen.  
— (price): gen. alone.

force: troops: *vide* S. V., No. 6.  
force an entrance: εἰσβάλλω  
βίᾳ.

forehead: τὸ μέτωπον.

forget: ἐπιλανθάνομαι, aor. ἐπε-  
λαθόμην.

form (vb.): *vide* 'make.'

forsooth: † δή, δῆθεν, δήπου.

forthwith (adv.): εὐθύς, αὐτίκα.

four: τέσσαρες, a.  
— footed: τετράποντος, ουν (Lat.  
*quadrupes*).  
— hundredth: τετρακοσιοστός,  
ἡ, ον.  
— horse chariot: τὸ τέθριππον.

fourth: τέταρτος, η, ον.

fowl: *vide* 'bird.'

fox: ἡ ἀλώπηξ, πεκος.

frequently: πολλάκις.

friend: ὁ (ἡ) φίλος.

from (prep.): gen. alone: ἀπό,  
ἐκ, (of persons, παρά), all with  
gen.  
—, out of: ἐκ, gen.  
— (feelings, passions): ὑπό,  
gen.  
— (the side of, from beside):  
παρά, gen. (of persons).  
— (the direction of, Eng. 'to-  
ward'): πρός, gen.

front: in front (adv.): ἐμπρο-  
σθεν. οἱ ἐμπροσθεν, 'those in  
front.'

— hall (also 'porter's room'): τὸ θυρωρεῖον.

frontier: boundary: ὁ ὄρος, τὰ  
μεθόρια.

fruitless: vain· μάταιος, a, ον.

fruitlessly: μάτην.

frying-pan: τὸ τήγανον.

full: full of: πλήρης, ες (exc.  
accent, § 79); πλέως, a. ον.

fuller (sb.): ὁ κναφεύς.

full-fledged: use ἄκρος, a, ον.

full-moon (adj.): πανσέληνος, ον.

funeral: ἡ ταφή, ἡ ἐκφορά (ac-  
cent, § 73, II. I).

furlong: τὸ στάδιον (in pl. masc.  
or neut.).

furniture: *vide* S. V., No. 3.

furnished with: use ἔχω.

further: πορρωτέρω, sometimes  
use adj. ἄλλος or πλείων.

G

gain attention: use 'pay atten-  
tion,' τὸν νοῦν προπέχω.

gain (as a suit): win: νικᾶν.

**game** : ή παιδιά.

—, 'to make — of, ἐπισκώπτω.

**garlic** : τὸ σκόροδον.

**garrison-duty** : ή φρουρά

**gate** : αἱ πύλαι.

**gather together** : συλλέγω.

**general** : ὁ στρατηγός.

**geometry** : ή γεωμετρία.

**German** (adj.) : Γερμανικός. ή, όν.

The Germans, οἱ Γερμανοί.

**gesticulate** : χειρονομέω.

**get back** : ἀπολαμβάνω.

**giant** : ὁ γίγας, αντος.

**gibbous** : curved on each side :

ἀμφίκυρτος, ον.

**girl** : *vide* 'young woman,' S. V., No. 2.

**give** : δίδωμ, παραδίδωμι.

— an opinion : ἀποδείκνυμαι τὴν γνώμην.

— back, up : ἀποδίδωμι.

— over : παραδίδωμι.

— way : ἐκκλίνω.

**glistening** : μαρμάρεος, α, ον. στίλβων, ουσα, ον.

**go** : ἔρχομαι, εἰμι, βαίνω, πορεύομαι.

— against : *vide* 'defeated.'

— ahead or before or on : προέρχομαι.

— around : περιέρχομαι.

— away, off : ἀπέρχομαι, ἀπειμι, ἀποίχομαι.

— down : καταβαίνω.

— in : enter : εἰσειμι, εἰσέρχομαι.

— on : pass by (as time) : πρόειμι.

— out : ἔξερχομαι, ἔξειμι.

— through with : διεξέρχομαι.

**go up** : ἀναβαίνω.

going, to be : to be on the point of : μέλλω.

gone, to be : οἴχομαι.

**goad** : τὸ κέντρον.

**goat** : *vide* S. V., No. 7.

**gobble down** : *vide* 'eat up.'

**goblet** : ή κύλιξ, ικος.

**god** : ὁ θεός.

**goddess** : ή θεά, ή θεός.

**godless** : atheistic : ἄθεος, ον.

**gold** : ὁ χρυσός. money, τὰ χρήματα.

—, full of : χρυσῖτις, τιδος.

**golden** : χρυσοῦς, ή, οῦν.

**golden-plumed** : χρυσόκομος, ον.

**good** : ἀγαθός, ή, όν.

**goose** (sb.) : ὁ (ἡ) χήν, χηνός.

— (adj.) χήνειος, α, ον.

**gracious** : friendly : ὁ, ή, φιλόφρων, ονος. εὔμενής, έσ.

**grandfather** : *vide* S. V., No. 2.

**grandson** (*vide* S. V., No. 2) :

ὁ νῦδοῦς, οῦ (ὁ νίωνός, Η.)

**grant** : accomplish : use ἐπιτέλεω.

granted, to be : use γίγνομαι.

**grass** : ή πόα.

**grave** : burial : δ τάφος.

**great** : large : μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα.

**greater part** : τὸ πολύ. the majority, οἱ πολλοί.

**greave** : *vide* S. V., No. 6.

**Greece** : ή Ἑλλάς. ἀδος.

**Greek** (sb.) : ὁ Ἑλλην, ηνος.

— (adj.) : Ἑλληνικός, ή, όν.

**grief** : τὸ πένθος, ή λύπη.

**grieved**, to be : to take amiss : χαλεπῶς. βαρέως φέρω.

ground: *vide* 'land,' 'farm.'

grow: increase: *αὔξάνομαι*.

—, i. e. 'make grow': use *φύω*, 'produce.'

— into: become: *γίγνομαι*.

— angry: *χαλεπάίνω*, *δργίζομαι*.

— cold: *ψύχομαι*.

— dark (impers.): *συσκοτάζει*.

— heavy: *βαρύνομαι*.

— hot: *θερμαίνομαι*, *φλέγω* (poet.).

— stiff: *πήγνυμαι*.

— sulky: *ἀγανακτέω*.

— thin: *vide* 'thin.'

— weary: use *βαρύνομαι* or *ἀπειρηκώς*.

— up, i. e. complete life: *τελεόμαι*.

guard: *vide* S. V., No. 6.

— (vb.): *φυλάσσω*.

guess, to make a: *εἰκάζω*.

guest: ὁ δειπνῶν, ὁ συμπότης.

— chamber: *vide* S. V., No. 3.

— friend: ὁ *ξένος* (i. e. 'a stranger').

guide: *vide* S. V., No. 6.

guilty: *αἴτιος*, *α*, *ον*.

Gypocentaur: *οἱ Γυποκένταυροι*.

## H

habits: manner: *ὁ τρόπος*.

Hades: ὁ "Αιδῆς, ὁ ἄδης.

hail: *vide* S. V., No. 4.

hair: ἡ θρίξ, *τριχός*, ἡ κόμη. *Vide* S. V., No. 1.

half-dead: δ, ἡ *ἡμιθνής*, *νῆτος*.

half-moon (adj.): *διχότομος*, *ον* (= 'cut in half'). Accent, § 78, 2.

halcyon: *ἡ ὑπέρα* (use pl.).

hand: *ἡ χείρ*, *χειρός*.

— over (vb.): *παραδίδωμι*.

handle: treat: manage: *διατίθημι*.

handsome: *εὐπρεπής*, *έσ*.

hang, to (intr.): to be suspended: *κρέμαμαι*.

—, to: to strangle one's self: *ἀπάγχομαι*.

happen (chance): *τυγχάνω*. occur, *γίγνομαι*. turn out, *συμβάνω* (often impers.).

happiness: *ἡ εὐδαιμονία*.

happy, to account: congratulate, *μακαρίζω*.

hard: hard to bear: *χαλεπός*, *ἡ*, *όν*.

hare (sb.): ὁ λαγώς.

—, of (adj.): *λαγώς*, *α*, *ον*. τὰ λαγῷα, 'hare's meat,' 'delicacies.'

harm: to injure: *ἀδικέω*, *βλάπτω*.

—, to suffer: *πάσχω*.

haste: energy (sb.): *ἡ σπουδή*. Accent, § 73, 2, I.

hasten (intr.): *ἐπείγομαι*.

hatch (peel off): *ἐκλέπω*.

hate: *μισέω*.

have: hold: *ἔχω*. Often use *ἔστι* and dat. of poss.

he, him, himself, etc.: *vide* § 9.

head: *ἡ κεφαλή*.

heal: *vide* 'cure.'

hear: *ἀκούω*.

heart: *ἡ καρδία*.

- hearth : ἡ ἔστια.
- heaven : *vide S. V.*, No. 4.
- heaviness : τὸ βάρος.
- heavy, to grow : βαρύνομαι.
- heavy-armed soldier : ὁ ὀπλίτης.  
*vide S. V.*, No. 6.
- Hecatombaion : δέκατομβαιάν,  
 ωνος.
- Hector : δέκτωρ.
- Hecuba : ἡ Ἑκάβη.
- height : summit : extremity :  
 τὸ ἄκρον.
- Helen : ἡ Ἐλένη.
- Helios : δέκτης.
- helmet : *vide S. V.*, No. 6.
- helmsman : δέκτης κυβερνήτης (Lat.  
*governator*).
- hemlock : τὸ κώνειον.
- hen : ἡ ἀλεκτορίς, ἴδος or ἡ ἀλεκτρυών.
- hence (from this place) : ἐνθένδε,  
 ἐντεῦθεν.
- from this circumstance) :  
 ἐκ τούτου.
- Hephaestus : δέκτης Ηφαίστος.
- Herakles (Hercules) : Ἡρακλῆς,  
 οὐς.
- herd, in a (adv.) : ἀγεληδόν.
- here : ἐνταῦθα, ἐνθάδε, αὐτοῦ.
- hereafter : again : αὖθις.
- Hermes : Mercury : δέκτης Ερμῆς.
- Herodotus : δέκτης Ηρόδοτος.
- Hesione : ἡ Ήσιόνη.
- hesitate : δκνέω.
- hesitation, without : clearly  
 (adv.) : σαφῶς.
- high : ὑψηλός, ἡ, ὁν, or use  
 μέγας.
- , on : raised up (adj.) : μετέωρος, ον (cf. Eng. *meteor*).
- hire : to let : μισθώω. to have  
 let to one, μισθόμαι.
- his : *vide § 9.*
- hither : δεῦρο, ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα.
- hold down : restrain : κατέχω.
- hold out : stretch : ὀρέγω (poet.).  
 — — : endure : ἀντέχω.
- hole : ἡ τρώγλη (τρώγω, 'gnaw').
- hollow (vb.) : κοιλαίνω.
- holy silence : ἡ εὐφημία.
- home : *vide* 'house.'
- ward : οἴκαδε.
- , to be away from : ἀποδημέω.
- , to be at : to be in town :  
 ἐπιδημέω.
- Homer : δέκτης Ομηρος.
- honor : raise to honor (vb.) :  
 τιμάω.
- hoof : nail : δάνυξ, υχος.
- hope : ἐλπίζω.
- horn : τὸ κέρας (κέρατος or κέρως).
- horrors : τὰ δεινά.
- horse : δέππος.
- horseman : cavalry : *vide S. V.*,  
 No. 6.
- hospitable : φιλόξενος, ον.
- hot : θερμός, ἡ, ον.
- house : ἡ οἰκία, δέκτης.  
 at the — of : use παρά and dat.  
 of person.
- housebreaker : burglar : *vide*  
 S. V., No. 3.
- household, of the (adj.) : οἰκεῖος, α, ον. οἱ οἰκεῖοι, 'those  
 at home.'
- house-top : τὸ τέγος (also =  
 'room').
- how? (direct) : πῶς ; ποιῶ τρόπῳ ; (indirect, ὥπως).

however: τούτοι, τόδε.  
 how many? πόσος; η; ον; *vide*  
 S. V., No. 9.  
 — much: ὕστος, η, ον (ind. quest.  
 ὕπόστος, η, ον).  
 — soever: ὅπως (+ ἀν with  
 subj.).  
 — that: ὁς + fin. verb after  
 verbs of saying, etc., § 54.  
 huge: μέγας.  
 human: ἄνθρωπος, η, ον.  
 humped: arched: κυρτός, ή,  
 ον. (H.)  
 hunger: δλιμός.  
 hunt: θηρεύω, θηράω.  
 hurl: ρίπτω.  
 — from, down: ρίπτω κατά c.  
 gen.  
 husband: *vide* S. V., No. 2.  
 hut: ή στέγη. ή καλύβη. ή οἰκία.

## I

I: ἐγώ, or pers. ending; *vide*  
 § 9.  
 if: εἰ with indic. or opt.; εάν  
 (ήν, ἀν) with subj.; *vide*  
 § 40.  
 ignoble: ἀγενής, ἔσ.  
 ignominiously: ἀτίμως καὶ αἰσ-  
 χρῶς.  
 Ilium: *vide* 'Troy.'  
 ill, to be: νοσέω.  
 —, to fall: ἐνόσησα. *Vide* § 24.  
 image: ή εἰκών (cf. Eng. icon-  
 oclastic).  
 imitate: μιμέομαι.  
 imitation: ή μίμησις.  
 immediately: εὐθύς.

immortality: ή ἀθανασία.  
 impious: ἀσεβῆς, ἔσ, ἀθεος, ον.  
 imported: ἐπακτός, ον (ἀγω).  
 impossible: ἀδύνατος, ον.  
 —, it is not possible: οὐκ  
 ἔστιν.  
 impregnable: invulnerable :  
 ἀρρηκτος, ον (ρήγνυμι).  
 in: ἐν, dat.; 'in' is often con-  
 tained in trans. verb; often  
 tr. by participle.  
 — (time when): *vide* § 65  
 (vi.).  
 — (as to): acc. alone or dat.  
 alone.  
 — (course of): διά, gen.  
 — place of: instead of: ἀντί,  
 gen.  
 inasmuch as: ἀτε δή, or use τόδε.  
 inclination: judgment: γνώμη  
 (γνω, cf. know).  
 incredible: ἀπιστος, ον, or use  
 οὐ and πιστός, ή, ον.  
 indeed: τούτοι (foll. by τόδε).  
 India: ή Ἰνδία.  
 Indians: οἱ Ἰνδοί.  
 indignant, to be: to take ill:  
 ἀγανακτέω, δυσφορέω, or use  
 φέρω or ἔχω with adv. δεινῶς,  
 χαλεπῶς, βαρέως.  
 induce: persuade: πείθω.  
 infantry: *vide* S. V., No. 6.  
 inferior: ήσσων, ον, ἐλάσσων,  
 ον.  
 inflict blows: ἐντείνω πληγάς  
 (dat.).  
 inhabit: ἐνοικέω.  
 inhabitants: οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες.  
 injure: ἀδικέω.  
 inspect: ἐπισκοπέω, ἐφοράω.

inquire: learn by inquiry: πυνθάνομαι.

insufficiently: badly: φλαύρως.

insult (vb.): ὑβρίζω.

interpreter: δέρμηνεύς.

interrupt: rejoin: ὑπολαμβάνω.

inundation: flood: ἡ ἐπίκλυσις, δέ κατακλυσμός.

Ion: δῆΙων, ανως.

Iphigenia: ἡ Ἰφιγένεια.

iron: δέ σίδηρος.

irremediable: ἀνήκεστος, ον.

island: ἡ νῆσος.

islander (noun or adj.): δέ νησιώτης, ἡ νησιώτις.

it: itself: *vide* § 9.

Italy: ἡ Ἰταλία, ἡ Ἐσπερία.

## J

Jamaica: ἡ Ἰαμαϊκή.

javelin: τὸ ἀκόντιον, ἡ λόγχη (poet.).

jaw, ἡ γνάθος.

Jocasta: ἡ Ἰοκάστη.

joined (being together): use συνάγω or ἄμα . . . ων.

journey (vb.): ὁδοιπορέω (↙ δδός).

— (sb.): change of abode: ἡ μετοίκησις (↙ οἶκος).

judge: δέ δικαστής, δέ κριτής.

jugglery: ἡ τερατεία.

jump: πηδάω, ἀλλομαι.

— down: καταπηδάω.

— — from: ἐκπηδάω.

— into: εἰσάλλομαι.

— on: ἐνάλλομαι.

— over: ὑπεράλλομαι.

— up: ἐξανίστημι.

jury: the judges: οἱ δικασταί.

just (adj.): δίκαιος, α, ον.

— as: ὥσπερ, sometimes use ὅπερ, καθάπερ.

— as if: ὥσπερ

— in time: ἐν καιρῷ.

justice: ἡ δίκη, ἡ δικαιοσύνη

justly: δικαίως.

## K

keen vision, of (adj.): ὀξυδερκής, ἔσ

keep (have): ἔχω.

— (rear): τρέφω.

— off: keep out: ἀπείργω.

— put away: guard: φυλάττω.

kill: κτείνω. As passive use ἀποθήσκω, ‘die.’

kindle beacon fires: πυρσεύω.

king: δέ βασιλεύς.

—, to be: βασιλεύω.

—, to become: ἐβασιλευσα, cf. § 24.

kingly: royal: βασιλειος, α, ον, βασιλικός, ἡ, ὁν.

Kleodēmus: δέ Κλεόδημος.

Klotho: ἡ Κλωθώ, οῦς (↙ κλώθω, ‘spin’).

knee: *vide* S. V., No. I.

knife: ἡ μάχαιρα, κοπίς, ίδος.

know: οἶδα, γιγνώσκω (↙ γνω), μανθάνω, ἐπίσταμαι.

—, not — how: often use οὐκ ἔχω ὅπως.

—, to be conscious of: συνείδέναι ἔαυτῷ.

knowledge, without — of: use λανθάνω.

Kyniscus: δέ Κυνίσκος (↙ κύνω).

## L

- Labdacus : ὁ Λάδακος.  
 Lachesis : ἡ Λάχεσις (*λαχ-*  
*χέσις*).  
 'lacos': λακός  
 ladder: stairs: *vide* S. V.,  
 No. 3.  
 Laius: ὁ Λαῖος.  
 Lama: ὁ Λάμας.  
 lame: χωλός ἡ, ὁν.  
 lamp: *vide* S. V., No. 3.  
 Lampus: ὁ Λάμπος.  
 land: ἡ γῆ, ἡ χθάνη (poet.); a  
 piece of land, τὸ χωρίον  
 Laomedon: ὁ Λαομέδων, οὐτος.  
 lap-dog: *vide* 'dog.'  
 large: great: μέγας, μεγάλη,  
 μέγα.  
 last (adj.): τελευταῖος, α, ον.  
 — preceding: foregoing: use  
 παρεληλυθώς, νία, ος.  
 —, at (adv.): (τὸ) τέλος.  
 later on: afterwards: μετὰ  
 ταῦτα.  
 laugh: γέλασις.  
 — at: καταγελάω, gen.; ap-  
 provingly, ἐπιγελάω.  
 lawsuit: ἡ δίκη.  
 lawyer: ὁ συντίγορος.  
 lay (eggs): beget: τίκτω.  
 — hold of: *vide* 'take hold  
 of.'  
 — out (for burial): προτίθεμαι.  
 lead: ἄγω, guide, ἴγεομαι, ὑφη-  
 γέομαι.  
 — (as a road): φέρω.  
 — out, back: ἀξάγω.  
 leaf: τὸ φύλλον  
 leap (forth): ἔκπηδάω.

- leap over: *vide* 'jump.'  
 — upon: ἐπιπηδάω.  
 learn: know: μανθάνω  
 — by inquiry: πυνθάνομαι  
 —, perceive: αἰσθάνομαι.  
 learned: πολυμαθής ἐσ.  
 least (adj.): ἐλάχιστος, η, ον.  
 — (adv.): ἥκιστα.  
 —, at: τι γε. If not, otherwise,  
 εἰ δὲ μή.  
 not —: οὐχ ἥκιστα. καὶ δὴ τοι,  
 'and above all.'  
 leave: leave behind: λείπω,  
 καταλείπω.  
 — alone: let alone: allow:  
 ἔδω.  
 left (hand): ἄριστεράς, ἀ, ὁν. ᾧ  
 ἄριστερά.  
 leg: τὸ σκέλος.  
 length (i. e. measure): τὸ μέ-  
 τρον.  
 Leocorium: τὸ Λεωκόριον.  
 lest: μή  
 let down: καθίημι.  
 — go: μεβίημι, ἀφίημι, καθίημι.  
 — in: ἐφίημι.  
 — be known: make plain:  
 δηλώω.  
 level: ὁμολός, ἡ, δν.  
 liek (around): περιλείχω.  
 lie: recline: κείμαι.  
 — down: lie out: κατάκειμαι,  
 κατακλίνομαι.  
 life: ὁ βίος, ἡ ζωή, ἡ ψυχή (also  
 'soul'). affairs, τὰ πράγματα.  
 light: (sb.) τὸ φῶς, φωτός.  
 light-armed: ψιλός, ἡ, ὁν. *Vide*  
 S. V., No. 6.  
 lighten (make less heavy): κον-  
 φίζω.

lighten (flash) : ἀστράπτω.  
 lightning : *vide* S. V., No. 4.  
 like (vb.) : *vide* 'wish.'  
 — (adj.) : δημοιος, dat., or *vide* 'resemble' or 'imitate.'  
 — as : ὡσπερ, καθάπερ.  
 in — manner : ὡσαύτως.  
 limbs : τὰ κῶλα (esp. 'legs');  
 τὰ μέλη (members).  
 linger : διατρίβω (sc. χρόνον),  
 μέλλω, βραδύνω.  
 lip : τὸ χεῖλος.  
 listen : hear : ἀκούω.  
 listless : ράθυμος, ον.  
 little : ὀλίγος, η, ον, μικρός, á, óν.  
 live : to be alive : ζάω. pass  
 one's life, ζάω, βιώω, διάγω.  
 —, dwell : οἰκέω.  
 — out to the end : καταβιόω.  
 liver : τὸ ἡπαρ, ἡπατος.  
 loaded with : full of : πλήρης, ες  
 (exc. in accent, § 79, I).  
 lofty : ὑψηλός, ή, óν.  
 long : μακρός á, óν (far); also  
 use μέγας and πολύς.  
 — ago : πάλαι.  
 longer : *vide* 'more.'  
 look : βλέπω.  
 — at : θεάομαι.  
 — closely or intently : ἀτενίζω.  
 — down : καθοράω.  
 — into, toward, or at : ἀποβλέ-  
 πω εἰς or πρός, acc.  
 lose : ἀπόλλυμι (*vide* 'destroy').  
 — or change (color) : διαφθείρω.  
 loss, to be at a : ἀπορέω.  
 love : friendship : ή φιλία.  
 — (vb.) : φιλέω, στέργω.  
 Lucian : ὁ Λουκιανός.  
 luncheon : breakfast : τὸ ἄριστον.

## M

maiden : girl : ή παρθένος, ή κόρη.  
 maid-servant : ή θεράπαινα, αἱ  
 οἰκεῖαι (S. V., No. 3).  
 mainland, dwellers on (sb. or  
 adj.) : ἡπειρώτης (f. ὡτις).  
 make : do : ποιέω. render so  
 and so, ἀποδείκνυμι.  
 — game of, ridicule : σκώπτω.  
 male (adj.) : ἄρσην, εν.  
 Maltese : Μελιταῖος, α, ον.  
 maltreat : αἰκίζομαι, aor. pass.  
 ἥκισθην.  
 man : ὁ ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός (*vir*) ; ὁ (ή)  
 ἄνθρωπος (*homo*).  
 mankind : οἱ ἄνθρωποι.  
 manner : ὁ τρόπος (accent, § 74,  
 2).  
 mantle : cloak : τὸ ἴμάτιον.  
 many : much : πολύς, πολλή,  
 πολύ (πλείων, πλεῖστος).  
 march : πορεύομαι.  
 market-place : market : ή ἀγο-  
 ρά.  
 marry : γαμέω.  
 mast : διστός (✓ ἵστημι).  
 master (despot) : διδεσπότης.  
 — (teacher) : διδάσκαλος.  
 the —, often ἐκεῖνος.  
 matter : τὸ πρᾶγμα.  
 mean (wish to say) : βούλομαι.  
 — (signify, e. g. as a word) :  
 δύναμαι.  
 means : device : ή μηχανή.  
 meanwhile : ἐν τούτῳ.  
 meat : *vide* 'flesh.'  
 medicine, the art of : ή ἰατρική  
 (sc. τέχνη).  
 meet : ἀπαντάω, dat. or c. prep.

Megara : τὰ Μέγαρα. to —, Μέγαράδε.

member : part : τὸ μέρος.

Memphis : ἡ Μέμφις, εως and ιδος.

Meneläus : δ Μενέλεως, ω (accent, cf. Μενέλαιος).

Menon : ὁ Μένων, ωνος.

men's apartments : *vide* S. V., No. 3.

mention : *vide* 'tell.'

mercenary : μισθοφόρος, ον (accent, § 78, 1).

merchantman : ἡ ὄλκάς, ἀδος (✓ Ἐλκω).

Merope : ἡ Μερύπη.

merry, to be : to make — : εὐφραίνομαι, τέρπομαι.

messengers : οἱ πρέσβεις, οἱ ἄγγελοι.

messmate : δ σύσσιτος.

methinks : δοκεῖ μοι.

midday : ἡ μεσημβρία.

middle, midst : μέσος, η, ον.

mighty : μέγας.

milk : τὸ γάλα, γάλακτος.

Miltiades : ὁ Μιλτιάδης.

mina (100 drachmae) : ἡ μνᾶ.

miraculous : θεῖος, α, ον (accent, § 77, 2).

mirror : τὸ κάτοπτρον.

miss : ἀμαρτάνω, ἀποτυγχάνω, παραλλάσσω, all c. gen.

misshapen : ἀμορφος, ον.

missile : τὸ βέλος.

mock : χλευάζω, σκώπτω. insult, ὑβρίζω.

monk : δ μοναχός (✓ μόνος).

month : δ μήν, μηνός.

moon : ἡ Σελήνη.

moonlit : use λάμπω, 'shine.'

moor (vb.) : ὄρμιζω. lie at anchor, ὄρμιζομαι.

more (adj.) : μείζων, πλείων, sometimes use ἄλλος.

— (adv.) : μᾶλλον, ἔτι.

no —, no longer : οὐκέτι. nor any longer, οὐδὲ . . . ἔτι πλείον.

nothing — : none the — : οὐδὲν ἔτι.

moreover : ἔτι, use καὶ δή, (resumptive) † τοίνυν.

and —, and what's more : καὶ δὴ καί, καὶ μὴν (καί).

mortal (sb.) : ὁ (ἡ) ἄνθρωπος.

mortality : tr. 'the being mortal.'

mother : ἡ μήτηρ, μητρός.

mould (vb.) : πλάσσω.

mount upon : ἀναβαίνω, ἐπιβαίνω.

mountain : τὸ ὄρος.

mouse : *vide* S. V., No. 7.

mouth : *vide* S. V., No. 1.

move : κινέω.

much : *vide* 'many.'

by — : πολλῷ.

mud : δ βόρβορος (accent, § 78, 3).

mule : ὁ (ἡ) ἡμίονος.

multitude : crowd : τὸ πλῆθος.

murderer : δ φονεύς (accent, § 76).

music : ἡ μουσική.

must : must needs : χρή, δεῖ, or use ἀνάγκη.

my : ἐμός, ἡ, ὁν, often article with noun, § 3 (c).

Mycenæ ; αἱ Μυκῆναι.

myself : *vide* § 9.

myrrh : ἡ σμύρνα (cf. μύρρα with Eng.).

## • N

nail : spike : ὁ ἥλος.

name (sb.) : τὸ ὄνομα.

— (vb.) : ὀνομάζω.

named after : ἐπώνυμος, ον.

narrow : στενός, ἡ, ύν.

nation : τὸ ἔθνος, τὸ γένος.

native : of the country (adj.) :

ἐπιχώριος, α, ον.

naturally : εἰκότως, ὡς εἰκύς (ἐστι).

nature : ἡ φύσις.

Naucratis : ἡ Ναύκρατις.

Nausimachus : ὁ Ναυ-ίμαχος.

near (adj.) : πλησίος, α, ον (exc.

accent, § 77, 2).

— (adv.) : πλησίον, ἐγγύς, gen.

—, nearly : almost (adv.) :

σχεδόν, σχεδόν τι, μόνον οὐ.

Nearchus : ὁ Νέαρχος.

necessary (adj.) : ἀναγκαῖος, α,

ον.

—, it is : ἀνάγκη ἐστί, δεῖ, χρή.

necessity : ἡ ἀνάγκη.

neck : *vide* S. V., No. I.

need : ἡ ἔνδεια, or *vide* 'necessary.'

—, to be in : to have — : δέομαι.

must needs : δεῖ, ἔδει.

neglect : ἀμελέω, gen.

negotiate : πράσσω.

neighbor : ὁ γείτων. next —, see 'next.'

neither . . . nor : μήτε . . . μήτε, or οὔτε . . . οὔτε (*vide* § 18).

never : οὐποτε, μήποτε (*vide* § 18).

— yet : not yet : not at all : οὐπω.

nevertheless : ὅμως, καίτοι, οὐ μὴν ἀλλά, τι μέντοι.

new. : νέος, (a), ον.

— born : νεογενής, ἐς.

next neighbor : ὁ πλησίον.

night : ἡ νύξ, νυκτός. by night, νυκτός or νυκτώρ.

Nile : ὁ Νεῖλος.

nine : ἑννέα.

ninety : ἑνενήκοντα.

Nitōcris : ἡ Νίτωκρις.

no, none : οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, or μηδείς. Sometimes use οὐ.

nobles : οἱ ἀριστοι, or use εὐγενῆς.

noblest : sup. of ἀγαθός.

noose : ὁ βρόχος.

nor : οὐδέ, or *vide* 'neither' or 'not.'

north (bear) : ἡ Ἄρκτος. (north-wind), ὁ βορέας.

—, of the : βόρειος, ον.

nose : *vide* S. V., No. I.

not : οὐ, μή. *Vide* § 18.

— again : no longer : οὐκέτι.

— even : and — : but — : nor : οὐδέ, μηδέ (§ 18).

— only . . . but also : οὐ μόνον . . . ἀλλὰ καί.

— so ! by no means ! μηδαμῶς.

notch of the arrow : ἡ γλυφίς, ἴδος (use pl.).

note : voice : τὸ φθέγμα.

nothing : (οὐδείς) οὐδέν.

notice : perceive : αἰσθάνομαι, (know) μανθάνω, (see) ὀράω. pay attention, προσέχω τὸν νοῦν.

now (at this time) : νῦν.

— ! why ! ἀλλά.

now: now then (as conj. or conn. particle):  $\dagger\deltaέ$ ,  $\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{a}$ ,  $\dagger\omega\nu$ .

nowhere:  $\omega\delta\alpha\mu\bar{o}\bar{u}$ .

number:  $\delta\ \alpha\rho i\theta\mu\acute{o}s$ , or *vide* 'many.'

numerous: *vide* 'many.'

nurse:  $\eta\ \tau\rho\phi\acute{o}s$  ( $\sqrt{\tau\rho\epsilon\phi\omega}$ ). Accent, § 74, I.

— (vb.): care for:  $\epsilon\pi i\mu e\lambda e\acute{o}muai$  (fut. mid. - $\lambda\acute{e}i\sigma o\mu a i$ ), gen.

## O

oath:  $\delta\ \ddot{o}rko\bar{s}$ .

obedient:  $\dot{n}p\acute{e}koos$ ,  $o\nu$  ( $\sqrt{\dot{a}ko\acute{u}\omega}$ ).

obol (3 + cents):  $\delta\ \ddot{o}vul\acute{o}s$  ( $\frac{1}{6}$  of drachma).

obtain: hit upon:  $\tau u\gamma\chi\acute{a}n\omega$ , gen.

— terms:  $\delta i\alpha p r\acute{a}ttomai$  (e. g.  $\sigma o\tau\eta r\acute{a}v\omega$ ).

occasion, to afford (vb.):  $\pi a\rho\acute{e}x\omega$ .

— (sb.), on one:  $\pi o\tau\acute{e}$ .

occur (happen):  $y\acute{i}gno\muai$ .

— (come to mind):  $\pi a\acute{r}istamai$ .

Ocean: *Oceānus* (esp. Atlantic):  $\delta\ '\Omega k\acute{e}an\acute{o}s$ .

Odysseus (Ulysses):  $\delta\ '\Omega d\acute{u}ssse\acute{u}s$ .

Oedipus:  $\delta\ Oi\acute{d}i\piou\bar{s}$ , - $\pi o\delta o\bar{s}$ .

Oenōne:  $\eta\ Oi\acute{n}\omega\eta\bar{s}$ .

of: gen. case.

— (concerning):  $\pi e\acute{r}i$ , gen.

—, on account:  $\delta i\acute{a}$ , acc.

offer (i. e. try to give) use pres. stem of  $\delta i\acute{d}om\mu i$ .

— for sale: sell:  $\pi o\lambda\acute{e}\omega$ .

— sacrifice:  $\theta\acute{u}\omega$ ,  $\dot{\alpha}p o t e l e \acute{e}\omega$ .

often: oftentimes:  $\pi o\lambda\acute{l}aki\bar{s}$ .

old (adv.): of old:  $\pi a\lambda a\bar{i}$ .

— (adj.): *vide* 'elder.'

—, of (adj.):  $\pi a\lambda a\acute{o}s$ ,  $\acute{a}$ ,  $\acute{o}n$ ,  $\dot{\alpha}r\chi a\acute{o}s$ ,  $a$ ,  $o\nu$ ,  $o\iota\acute{a}$   $\dot{\alpha}r\chi a\acute{o}s$ , the ancients.

—, anciently: in the olden time:  $\tau \dot{o}\dot{\alpha}r\chi a\acute{o}n$ ,  $\tau \dot{o}\pi a\lambda a\acute{o}n$ .

— man:  $\delta\ \gamma\acute{e}r\omega\bar{n}$ ,  $o\iota\tau o\bar{s}$ ,  $\delta\ \pi r\acute{e} s\beta\acute{u}t\bar{\eta}s$ .

— woman: *vide* S. V., No. 2.

Olympus:  $\delta\ "O\lambda u m p o\bar{s}$ .

on:  $\acute{e}p\acute{i}$ , dat. (or gen. always in some phrases, e. g.  $\acute{e}\phi\ "i\pi p o\bar{u}$ ),  $\acute{e}n$ , dat. ; (motion towards)  $\kappa a t\acute{a}$ , acc.

on account of:  $\delta i\acute{a}$ , acc.

once (upon a time):  $\pi o\tau\acute{e}$ .

— (for all):  $\dot{\alpha}p a\xi$ .

at —:  $\epsilon\acute{u}\theta\acute{u}s$ .

one (numeral):  $\epsilon\acute{i}s$ ,  $\mu i\acute{a}$ ,  $\acute{e}\nu$ .

— any one:  $\tau i\acute{s}$ ,  $\tau i\acute{}$ .

— day:  $\pi o\tau\acute{e}$ .

one another:  $\dot{\alpha}l\acute{l}\acute{h}lo\bar{i}n$ , etc.

on high: *vide* 'high.'

only (adj.):  $\mu o\acute{n}os$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $o\nu$ . (exc. accent, § 77, notes).

— (adv.):  $\mu o\acute{n}o\bar{u}$ .

open (vb.):  $\dot{\alpha}n o i\acute{y}\omega$ .

— (to the sky), adj.:  $\dot{n}p a i\acute{\theta}ri\bar{o}s$ ,  $a$ ,  $o\nu$ .

opinion:  $\eta\ \gamma n\acute{o}m\eta$ .

or:  $\eta$ .

oracle:  $\delta\ \chi r\eta s m\acute{o}s$  (*the place and the answer*,  $\tau \dot{o}\mu a n t e i\bar{o}n$ ).

orator:  $\delta\ \dot{\rho}i\acute{h}ta\bar{r}\bar{o}$ .

order:  $\pi r o s t a\acute{s}s\bar{o}$ .

in order to:  $\acute{i}va$ ,  $\acute{w}\iota$ ,  $\dot{o}p o\bar{s}$  (*vide* § 36).

ordinary: worthless: bad:  $\phi a\acute{n}lo\bar{s}$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $o\nu$ .

Orontes: ὁ Ὀρόντας.

orphan: ὁ (ἡ) ὄρφανός.

Osiris: ὁ Οσιρίς (εώς or ιδος).

other: ἄλλος, η, ον. οἱ ἄλλοι, the rest.

— of two (or in contrasts): ἔτερος, α, ον.

otherwise: ἄλλως, εἰ δὲ μή.

our: ἡμέτερος, α, ον, or use article, *vide* § 3 (c).

— time, of: use article and νῦν.

outcome: consummation: τὸ τέλος.

out of: ἐκ, gen. through: διά, gen.

outline: ἡ περιγραφή.

outside of: ἔξω, gen. (adv. and prep.)

over: above (prep.): ὑπέρ, gen. — head: above (adv.): ἄνω.

overflow banks (of Nile): πελαγίζω ( $\sqrt{\pi\epsilon\lambda\alpha\gamma\sigma}$ ).

— (of a brook): ὑπεραιρώ.

overtake: καταλαμβάνω.

owe: ὀφεῖλω.

ox: bull: cow: ὁ (ἡ) βοῦς, βοός.

ox-spit: βουπόρος ὀβελίσκος (accent, § 78, 1 and § 74, 5).

## P

pain, to be in: ὠδίνω.

pair: τὸ ζεῦγος.

palisade: stockade: τὸ σταύρωμα.

Pandocus: ὁ Πανδόκος.

Paphlagonian: Παφλαγονικός, ἡ, ὅν.

parent: δικεύς.

Paris, Alexander: ὁ Πάρις, ιδος.

parricidal: πατροκτόνος, ον (accent, § 78, 1).

part: τὸ μέρος, or use τὶς, τὶ.

particularly: (καὶ) μάλιστα, καί.

partly . . . partly: τοῦτο μὲν . . . τοῦτο δέ.

party: trans. ‘the ones who.’

pass, to come to: *vide* ‘occur.’

—: to get free of: παραλάσσω.

— by: παριέναι. sail by, παραπλέω.

— through: διέρχομαι, διεξέρχομαι.

passenger (also fighting man on board ship): ὁ ἐπιβάτης.

pastry: τὰ πέμματα.

Patroclus: ὁ Πάτροκλος.

pay (cost): pay down: καταβάλλω, ἀποδίδωμι.

— up, back: ἀποδίδωμι.

— penalty: ἀποτίνω, or δίκην δίδωμι.

peace: ἡ εἰρήνη.

peak: ἡ κορυφή.

peep out: παρακύπτω.

Peloponnesus: ἡ Πελοπόννησος.

peninsular: χερσονησοειδῆς, ἐσ.

peltast: targeteer: *vide* S. V., No. 6.

people: persons: οἱ ἄνθρωποι, or use article and adv.

perceive (notice): αἰσθάνομαι. (enjoy), ἀπολαύω.

perfect (adj.): ἐντελῆς, ἐσ.

perhaps: ἴσως.

perish: ἀπόλλυμαι and active 2 pf. ὅλωλα.

peristyle : *vide* S. V., No. 3. ἡ  
αὐλή, 'the quadrangle;' τὸ πε-  
ριστυλον, incl. 'the colonnade.'

perjury : ἡ ἐπιορκία, or ptc. of  
ἐπιορκέω.

permitted, it is : ἔξεστι.

perplexity, to be in : ἀπορέω  
(also mid. voice).

Persian (sb.) : ὁ Πέρσης.  
— (adj.) : Περσικός, ἡ, ὅν.

persist : abide by : ἐμμένω.

personal investigation : use ἡ  
ἰστορία with ἡ ἀπόδειξις.

persuade : πείθω.

pestilence : ὁ λοιμός..

Phaeton : ὁ Φυέθων.

phalanx : *vide* S. V., No. 6.

Phanosthenes : ὁ Φανοσθένης, ους.

Philhellene : ὁ (ἡ) Φιλέλλην, ηνος.

Philoctetes : ὁ Φιλοκτήτης.

'philologist' : ὁ φιλόλογος.

Philopoemen : ὁ Φιλοποίμην.

philosopher : ὁ φιλόσοφος.

Phoenix : ὁ Φοῖνιξ.

Phrygian : ὁ Φρύξ, γός.

physician : ὁ ἰατρός.

pick up : ἀναιρέω, αἴρω.

picture : painting : ἡ γραφή.

pierce : goad : κεντέω.

pierced through : διάτορος, ον.

pig (boar, hog, sow) : ὁ (ἡ) ών,  
ώνος, also σῦν.

pillar (column) : ὁ κίων.  
--- (post with inscription) : ἡ  
στήλη (also — of Hercules).

pinch : πιέζω.

Pindar : ὁ Πίνδαρος.

pitted against, to be : to with-  
stand : ἀνταίρω, πρός, acc. or  
mid. c. dat.

pity : αἰκτείρω, ἐλεέω.

place (vb.) : *vide* 'put.'  
— (sb.) : ὁ τόπος, τὸ χωρίον.

plain : τὸ πεδίον.

plaintiff : prosecutor : ὁ διώκων.

plan, to make or have a : μηχα-  
νᾶσθαι τι, or foll. by ὅπως or  
by acc. and inf.

plane-tree : ἡ πλάτανος.

plant (vb.) : φυτεύω.

plaster up : ἐπιπλάσσω.  
— — inside : ἐμπλάσσω.

Plato : ὁ Πλάτων, ωνος.

platter : τὸ πινάκιον (usually =  
'tablet').

play : παίζω.

play drunken tricks : παροιέω,  
impf. ἐπαρφόνουν ( $\sqrt{oīnos}$ ).

pleased, to be : ἥδομαι (aor.  
ἥσθην), τέρπομαι.

pleases, it : seems good : δοκεῖ,  
also *vide* 'wish.'

pledge, to give a : δίδωμι τὴν  
πίστιν.

— one's health : προπίνω, dat.

plot against : ἐπιβουλεύω, dat.

plot of land : τὸ χωρίον.

plunder : ἀρπάζω.

poet : ὁ ποιητής.

point, to be on the — of : μελλω,  
or fut. of given verb.

pole of wagon : ὁ ρυμός.

Polites : ὁ Πολίτης.

Polybus : ὁ Πόλυβος.

Polydōrus : ὁ Πολύδωρος.

Polyphēmus : ὁ Πολύφημος.

Pompey : ὁ Πομπήιος.

Pontus : ὁ Πόντος.

poor (adj.) : πένης, ητος.  
— wretch : *vide* 'wretched.'

porter: doorkeeper: *vide S. V.*, No. 3.

portico: ἡ στοά.

possess: ἔχω, κέκτημαι.

—, to take possession: κατέχω.

possible, it is: ἔστι, ἔνεστι, ἔξεστι, οἷός τε (ἔστι).

pour in: tumble in (intr.): ἐμπίπτω.

pray: εὔχομαι.

precipitous: ἀπόκρημνος, ον.

present, to be: παρεῖναι. things present, τὰ παρόντα.

at —: *vide* 'now.'

— to: to give: δίδωμι, δωρέομαι (τί τινι, τινά τινι), παρέχω.

preservation: safety: ἡ σωτηρία.

Priam: ὁ Πρίαμος.

proboscis: ἡ προβοσκίς, ἴδος.

proceed: πορεύομαι, προέρχομαι.

produced, to be: use γίγνομαι.

property: τὰ χρήματα. possessions, τὰ κτήματα. real estate, land, τὸ χωρίον.

prophet: soothsayer: ὁ μάντις, ὁ προφήτης.

proportion, in — to: κατὰ λόγον.

prosperous: εὐτυχής, ἔσ.

provide: παρασκεῦάζω.

provisions: τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.

public: belonging to the 'deme': δημόσιος, α, ον.

publish (a book): ἐκδίδωμι.

pull in contrary direction: drag off: ἀνθέλκω.

punish: *vide* 'avenge;' chastise, correct: κολάζω.

pursue: διώκω.

put: place: τίθημι, in pass. use κείμαι. to station: καθίστημι.

— away (vb.): ἀποτίθημι.

— — (adj.): ἀπόθετος, ον.

— before: serve: προτίθημι (pass. προκείμαι).

— in: ἐντίθημι. add in: προστίθημι.

— out: to blind: τυφλόω.

— to death: ἀποκτείνω, pass. ἀποθνήσκω.

pyramid: ἡ πυραμίς, ἴδος.

Pyrrhus: ὁ Πύρρος.

Pythagoras: ὁ Πυθαγόρας.

Q

quantity, small: trans. 'a little.'

quarrel (vb.): ἐρίζω.

— (sb.): ἡ ἔρις, ιδος, τὸ νεῖκος.

enmity: ἡ ἔχθρα.

quarrelsome: φιλόνεικος, ον.

queen: ἡ βασίλεια.

—, to be: or king: βασιλεύω.

— to become: or king: ἐβασίλευσα (§ 24).

quickly: ταχύ, τάχα, ταχέως.

quick-moving: ἀιόλος, η, ον.

quiet (sb.): ἡ ἡσυχία.

quiver: *vide S. V.*, No. 6.

R

race: *vide S. V.*, No. 2.

radiant: λαμπρός, ἀ. ον. (*lamp*).

rain: *vide S. V.*, No. 4.

raise up: ἐπαίρω.

ransom: τὸ λύτρον.  
 rare: scanty: σπάνιος, a, ov.  
 ravine: gully: ἡ χαράδρα.  
 reach: reach to: γίγνομαι πρός,  
     dat.  
 — land: κατάγεσθαι (sc. εἰς τὸν  
     λιμένα).  
 read: ἀναγιγνώσκω.  
 readily: εὐχερῶς, ρᾳδίως.  
 ready, to be: μελλω.  
 —, to make: prepare: ἔτοι-  
     μάζω, κατασκευάζω.  
 real: *vide* 'truth.'  
 rear (vb.): τρέφω.  
 rear, in the: behind (adv.):  
     ὅπισθεν.  
 rebuke: scold: λοιδορέω, acc. ;  
     λοιδορέομαι, dat. ; dep. aor.  
     ἔλοιδορήθην.  
 recall: *vide* 'remember.'  
 — to mind: remind: ἀναμιμή-  
     σκω.  
 receive: δέχομαι. (take, λαμ-  
     βάνω.)  
 — into: εἰσδέχομαι.  
 recently: just now: ἄρτι, ἄρτιως.  
 reckon: reckon up: λογίζομαι.  
 — short: cheat: παραλογίζο-  
     μαι.  
 reckoning (sb.): ὁ λογισμός.  
 recline: κατακλίνομαι.  
 rectangular: τετράγωνος, ov.  
 red, ἐρυθρός, á, ón, πυρρός, á, ón.  
 refuge, to take: escape: ἀπο-  
     φεύγω.  
 refuse: οὐκ ἔθελω.  
 regard: consider: νομίζω.  
 Regulus: ὁ 'Ρίγουλος.  
 relate (vb.): *vide* 'tell,' 'say.'  
 release: *vide* 'give back.'

relentless: not to be turned  
     aside: ἄτροπος, ov.  
 relish (fish, meat, sauce, dain-  
     ties): τὸ ὅψον.  
 reluctant, to be: οὐκ ἔθελω,  
     όκνεω.  
 remain: μένω.  
 —, to be left over: περιεῖναι.  
 remarkable: wonderful: θαυ-  
     μάσιος, a, ov,  
 remember: μέμνημαι. *Vide* § 26  
     (Caution).  
 remorse: repentance: ἡ μετά-  
     νοια.  
 repent: μετανοέω.  
 reply (vb.): εἶπον, ἀποκρίνομαι,  
     ὑπολαμβάνω.  
 represent: *vide* 'imitate' (*in*  
     *literature* use ποιέω).  
 reproach: reprove: μέμφομαι,  
     aor. ἔμεμψάμην.  
 request: command (vb.): ἐρ-  
     τέλλομαι, dat.  
 —, prayer (sb.): ἡ εὐχή, (sup-  
     plication) ἡ ἱκετεία.  
 rescue: σώζω.  
 resemble, to: προσέοικα, dat., or  
     use ὅμοιος, a, ov, dat.  
 resist: ἀντέχω, dat., or πρός, acc. ;  
     ἐναντιόμαι, dat.  
 resistless: *vide* 'relentless.'  
 resolve: δοκεῖ (impers.).  
 rest: to put down: κατατίθημε.  
 —, to stop for: ἀναπαύω. to  
     lie down for —: κατακλίνο-  
     μαι.  
 rest, the (adj.): *vide* 'other.'  
 restore: reinstate: ἀποκαθί-  
     στημι.  
 restrain: κατέχω.

retreat (vb.) : ἀποχωρέω, ἀπέρχομαι.  
 — (sb.) : ἡ ἄφοδος.

return: come back: ἐπανέρχομαι. go away, ἀπέρχομαι.

in — for: ἀντί, gen.

reverend: σεμνός, ἡ, ὅν.

revile: *vide* 'rebuke.'

Rhodian: 'Ρόδιος, a, ov.

rhythmically: ἐν ρύθμῳ.

rich: πλούσιος, a, ov.

riddance: deliverance: ἡ ἀπαλλαγή.

ride: to be carried: ὀχέομαι ( $\sqrt{\epsilon\chi\omega}$ ). — on a horse, ἵππεύω.

rider: δάναβάτης.

right, it is: δεῖ, χρή.

— (hand): δεξιός, á, óv (ἡ δεξιά).

rise: ἀνίσταμαι.

— above surface: use ὑπερέχω with φαίνομαι.

river: δόπταμός.

road: ἡ δδός.

roll: κυλινδέω.

— from, out: ἐκκυλίνδω.

Roman: 'Ρωμαῖος, a, ov.

romance, lie (vb.): ψεύδομαι.

Rome: ἡ 'Ρώμη.

roof: *vide* S. V., No. 3. τὸ τέγος, ἡ ὄροφή.

room: chamber: *vide* S. V., No. 3. τὸ οἴκημα, δόθάλαμος.

rooster: *vide* 'cock.'

rope: δέσμη.

—, coil of: a small —: τὸ καλώδιον.

rosy-fingered: ρόδοδάκτυλος, ov (H.).

round about; κύκλω.

royal: *vide* 'kingly.'

ruin: injure: λυμαίνομαι, aor. ἐλυμηνάμην

rule: ἄρχω.

as a —: (ώς) τὸ ἐπίπαν.

run (vb.): τρέχω, θέω.

— away: ἀποτρέχω.

— out upon: ἐπεκθέω, ἐπεκτρέχω.

to — to: προστρέχω.

— up: εἰστρέχω, προστρέχω.

—, course: (sb.) ὁ δρόμος. δρόμῳ, 'on a run.'

rush along: φέρομαι.

— in: εἰσπίπτω.

S

sabre: *vide* S. V., No. 6.

sacred: ἱερός, á, óv, ἀγιος, a, ov.

safe (adj.): ἀσφαλής, ἔς.

to bring off —: ἀποσώζω.

to come off —: ἀποσώζομαι, aor. ἀπεσώθην.

safety: deliverance: ἡ σωτηρία.

sagacious: σοφός, ἡ, ὅν, φρόνιμος, (η), ov.

sail (vb.): πλέω.

— around: περιπλέω.

— away: ἀποπλέω.

— up along: ἀναπλέω.

— (sb.): τὸ ιστίον.

salām, to make a: προσκυνέω, acc.

same: δό αὐτός, etc.

at the — time (adv.): ἄμα.

Samian: Σάμιος, a, ov.

sauce: soup: ὁ χωμός.

savage: raw: cruel: ὡμός, ἡ, óv.

savages : οἱ βάρβαροι. Accent, § 78 (3).  
 save : σώζω.  
 — : to get off safe (trv.) : ἀποσώζω.  
 to — a little : ἀποκερδαίνω.  
 savior : ὁ σωτήρ, ἥρος. The Savior : ὁ Σωτήρ.  
 savor : ἡ κνίσα.  
 say : λέγω, φημί, εἴπουν.  
 scale-covered : λεπιδωτός, ἡ, ὁν.  
 sceptre : τὸ σκῆπτρον.  
 scourge : μαστιγόω.  
 scream : κραυγάζω (colloq.) ; κέκραγα (pf. as pres.).  
 Scythian (sb. or adj.) : ὁ Σκύθης.  
 sea : ἡ θαλασσα.  
 — (the high sea) : ὁ πόντος.  
 — (the wide-spread) : τὸ πέλαγος.  
 seams : cracks : τὰ ἀνεῳγμένα (ἀνοίγω, 'open').  
 search : ἐρευνάω.  
 season : ἡ ἥρα. ὁ καιρός.  
 second : δεύτερος, α, ον.  
 security : safety : ἡ ἀσφάλεια.  
 see : ὄράω, καθοράω, θεάομαι.  
 seem : δοκέω, ἔοικα, φαίνομαι.  
 — good : δοκεῖ.  
 seize : καταλαμβάνω.  
 — stealthily : filch away : ὑφαιρέω.  
 seldom : scarce (adj.) : σπάνιος, α, ον.  
 self : use αὐτός (*vide* § 9), or use mid. voice.  
 — -possessed : ἔγκρατὴς ἔαυτοῦ.  
 senate : council : ἡ βουλή.  
 senator : ὁ βουλευτής.  
 send : πέμπω.

send away : ἀποπέμπω.  
 — down : καταπέμπω.  
 — for : summon : μεταπέμπομαι.  
 sensibly : φρονίμως.  
 servant : ὁ θεράπων, ὁ ὑπερέτης, ὁ διάκονος (cf. Eng. *deacon*).  
 house- — : ὁ οἰκέτης.  
 servitor : δ ὑπερέτης.  
 sesamè cake : ὁ σησαμοῦς, μούρος (sc. πλακοῦς).  
 set before : set out : *vide* 'put before.'  
 — down : *vide* 'put.'  
 — fire : ἄπτω, ὑφάπτω.  
 settle, define : ὁρίζω (cf. Eng. *horizon*).  
 —, arrange : διατίθεμαι (sc. τὰ πράγματα).  
 seven : ἑπτά.  
 seventeen : ἑπτακαΐδεκα.  
 seventh : ἑβδομός, η, ον.  
 several : use τὶς.  
 shadow : ἡ σκιά.  
 shame : ἡ αἰσχύνη. for —, from —, ὑπ' αἰσχύνης.  
 shameful : use sup. of αἰσχρός.  
 sharp : ὀξύς, εῖα, ύ.  
 shave : ξυρέω.  
 shears : scissors : ἡ ψαλίς, ἴδος.  
 shepherd : ὁ ποιμήν, ἔνος.  
 shield (sb.) : *vide* S. V., No. 6.  
 —, to (vb.) : to cover with a — : ὑπερασπίζω.  
 shine : λάμπω.  
 ship : ἡ ναῦς, τὸ πλοῖον.  
 shoot : τοξεύω.  
 shoot out : ἔκτοξεύω.  
 short ; μικρός, ἀ, ὁν, βραχύς, εῖα, ύ.  
 shoulder : *vide* S. V., No. 1.

shouting: ἡ κραυγή.  
 show: δείκνυμι, ἐπιδείκνυμι.  
 shudder: βε rough: φρίσσω,  
 use pf. πέφρικα as pres.  
 shut up: close: συγκλείω.  
 sick: *vide* 'ill.'  
 side: ἡ πλευρά (use pl.).  
 silence: ἡ ἡσυχία.  
 silent, become: σιωπάω.  
 similar: παραπλήσιος, α, ον.  
 sing: ᾠδω.  
 — the paean: παιωνίζω.  
 sink (intr.): καταδύομαι.  
 sister: ἡ ἀδελφή (poet.).  
 sit: κάθημαι.  
 — down: καθίζω (act. also =  
 'set'), καθίζομαι.  
 situated, to be (of places): κεί-  
 μαι.  
 —, to be (of towns): use οἰκέω  
 or ναίω.  
 six hundred: ἔξακόσιοι, αι, α.  
 size: τὸ μέγεθος.  
 skeleton: ὁ κάναβος, and (late)  
 τὸ σκελετόν (usu. = 'mummy').  
 skiff: τὸ σκαφίδιον. Accent,  
 § 74 (5), and *vide* 'ship.'  
 skilful: ἐμπειρος, ον, σοφός, ἡ, ὅν.  
 skilled, to be: use οἶδα.  
 skim along: fly around: περι-  
 πέτομαι.  
 skin: hide: τὸ δέρμα, ἡ δορά.  
 — (of man): ὁ χρώς, ωτός.  
 sky: heaven: *vide* S. V., No. 4.  
 slaughter: cut down (vb.):  
 κόπτω.  
 slave: servant: *vide* S. V., No.  
 3). ὁ δοῦλος, ὁ παῖς. house  
 —, ὁ οἰκέτης.  
 slay: *vide* 'kill.'

sleep: καθεύδω.  
 sling (also 'sling-stone'): *vide*  
 S. V., No. 6.  
 slinger: *vide* S. V., No. 6.  
 slip between: διαδύω or διαδύ-  
 μαι.  
 — into: εἰσδύνω or εἰσδύομαι.  
 small: μικρός, ἀ, ὅν.  
 smile: μειδιάω.  
 — at: ἐπιμειδιάω (H., etc.).  
 laugh at, -γελάω.  
 smite: παίω (in pres.), (use πα-  
 τάσσω in aor.) ἐπάταξα.  
 smoke: ὁ καπνός.  
 smoke out: blacken with — :  
 καπνίζω.  
 smother: choke: ἀποπνίγω.  
 snow: *vide* S. V., No. 4.  
 so: οὖτω(s).  
 — then: *vide* 'therefore.'  
 — . . . as: οὖτω(s) . . . ὥστε.  
 — that: ὥστε. *Vide* § 52.  
 — much: τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη,  
 τοσοῦτο.  
 —, το be: οὖτως ἔχω.  
 so-called: καλούμενος, η, ον.  
 Socrates: ὁ Σωκράτης, ους.  
 soldier: *vide* S. V., No. 6.  
 solitary: μόνος, η, ον.  
 some: τινὲς, ἔνιοι, αι, α.  
 — . . . others: use article with  
 † μέν and † δέ.  
 — one: something: τὶς, τὶ.  
 — where: † που (enclitic).  
 — times: ἐνίοτε, or ἄλλοτε μέν  
 foll. by ἄλλοτε δέ. So also  
 τότε or ὅτε with † μέν and † δέ.  
 son: ὁ νιός (metapl. also decl.  
 as if from \*νίεύς): sometimes  
 use gen. case.

song : τὸ μέλος : ἡ φόδή (cf. Eng. *ode* and *melody*).

soul : life : ἡ ψυχή.

sound (vb.) : (voice) φθέγγομαι, (trumpet) σαλπίζω, σημαίνω.

— (sb.) : ἡ φωνή.

sound : well (adj.) : ὑγής, ἐσ (acc. ὑγιᾶ).

south-wind : ὁ Νότος.

sovereign : tyrant : ὁ τύραννος.

sovereignty : absolute power : ἡ τυραννίς, ἴδος.

space of time : fitting time : ὁ καιρός.

spare : φείδομαι, gen. (or foll. by μή, etc.).

speak : give utterance : φθέγγομαι.

spear : *vide* S. V., No. 6, or ἡ λόγχη.

speech : ἡ φωνή.

speed, at full : δρόμω.

spend (or, waste time) : διατρίβω.

spherical : σφαιροειδής, ἐσ (↙ σφαῖρα, 'ball').

spin : κλώθω. to — to or over, ἐπικλώθω.

spindle : ὁ ἄτρακτος.

spiritless : ἄθυμος, ον.

spite, in — of : βίᾳ, gen.

spot : place : ὁ τόπος.

sprain : twist (vb.) : στρέφω, 2 aor. pass. ἐστράφην.

Spring : *vide* S. V., No. 5.

staff : cane : ἡ βακτηρία.

stand (intr.) : ἰσταμαι (also intr. in 2 aor., pf., and plpf. active).

— by, near : be present : πα-

stand firm : use pf. of ἰστημι (for intr. use see above).

— over (intr.) : ἐφίσταμαι (also 2 aor., pf., and plpf. active).

— up : rise (intr.) : ἀνίσταμαι (also 2 aor., pf., and plpf. active).

star : *vide* S. V., No. 4.

start : set out : rush (intr.) : δρμάομαι, aor. ὠρμήθην.

— off (trv.) : send away : ἀφίημι.

statue : ἡ ἀνδριάς, ἄντος (↙ ἀνήρ).

steadfastly : βεβαίως.

steal : κλέπτω.

— away : carry off : δρπάζω.

stiffen (intr.) : πήγυνυμαι, 2 aor. ἐπάγην (also pf. act. πέπηγα).

still, quiet (adj.) : ἡσυχος, ον.

—, yet (adv.) : ἔτι.

—, also : καί.

stomach : belly : ἡ γαστήρ (exc. in accent, § 76 (*d*)).

stone : ὁ λίθος.

stop : check (trv.) : παύω, κατέχω, ἐπέχω, (put an end to : διαλύω).

— cease (intr.) : παύομαι.

— (i. e. leave an interval) : διαλείπω.

— (the water clock) : ἐπιλαμβάνω (e. g. ἐπιλαβε τὸ ὕδωρ).

storm : winter : rain : ὁ χειμών, ὁνος, also *vide* S. V., No. 4.

—, wet weather : ἡ ἐπομβρία.

— (vb.) : χειμάζω, in pass. 'to be tempest-tossed.'

story : tale : ὁ λόγος.

stout : παχύς, εία, ίν.

straight through (adv.): διαμπερές.  
 — up: ὅρθός, ἡ, ὁν.  
 straighten out: κατορθώω.  
 strange (adj.): wonderful: θαυμάσιος, α, ον.  
 stranger: δξένος.  
 strangle: ἄγχω.  
 street: ἡ ὁδός.  
 strength: prowess: ἡ ἀλκή. *Vide* 'valiant.'  
 stride along: go: βιβάω or βίθημ (H. and poet.).  
 strife: ἡ ἔρις, ιδος, τὸ νεῖκος.  
 strike (vb.): παίω or τύπτω (in pres.); aor. ἐπάταξα (πατάσσω).  
 — (as lightning) κατασκῆπτω.  
 — with terror: *vide* 'terrify.'  
 strip: strip off: ἀποδύω, ἐκδύω.  
 stroke: caress: καταψάω.  
 strong: καρτερός, α, ον, ἰσχυρός, α, ον.  
 stronghold: τὸ ἰσχυρὸν χωρίον.  
 Strymo: ἡ Στρυμώ.  
 subdue: master: κρατέω, gen.  
 such as: as great as: ὅσος, η, ον.  
 such (of what precedes): τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο.  
 — (of what follows): τοιόσδε, ἀδε, ονδε.  
 suddenly: all of a sudden: ἐξ αἴφνης.  
 suffer (pain): ἀλγέω.  
 —: to be affected: undergo: πάσχω. — distress: ταλαιπωρέω.  
 — disaster: be unlucky: ἀτυχέω.  
 sugar-loafed: pointed: φοξός, ἡ, ον (H.).

sulky, to grow: ἀγανακτέω.  
 summer: early summer: *vide* S. V., No. 5.  
 summon: καλέω, μεταπέμπομαι.  
 call together: συγκαλέω, συλλέγω.  
 sun: sunlight: δηλιος.  
 Sun-town: Ἡλίου πόλις.  
 —-lit: use ἔχω and δηλιος.  
 —-set: δηλίου δυσμαί.  
 sup: dine: δειπνέω.  
 support: rear (vb.): τρέφω.  
 suppose: οἶμαι, διανοέομαι.  
 surprise: come upon: καταλαμβάνω.  
 suspect: ὑποπτεύω, ὑφοράομαι (Lat. *suspicio*).  
 surely: use ἀλλὰ μήν at head of clause.  
 surround: flow around: περιρρέω.  
 swear: δμυνμι.  
 — falsely: ἐπιορκέω, acc.  
 sweetmeats: τὰ τραγήματα.  
 Swell-foot: δ Οἰδίπους, οδος.  
 swift: ταχύς, εια, ύ, ὠκύς, εια, ύ (poet.).  
 —footed: ὠκύπους, πουν (poet.).  
 swiftness: ἡ ταχυτής, ήτος.  
 swine (hog, sow): δ (ἡ) ύς, ύδες. *Vide* S. V., No. 7.  
 sword: *vide* S. V., No. 6.  
 syllable: (ἡ συλλαβή), ἡ φωνή.

T

table: ἡ τράπεζα.  
 tail: also 'rear of army': ἡ οὐρά.

take: λαμβάνω.

— with: lead: διγω.

over — : καταλαμβάνω.

— hold of: ἐπιλαμβάνομαι, gen.  
ἀπτομαι or ἐφάπτομαι, gen.

— off, away, from: ἀφαιρέομαι.

— out: ἔξαιρέω. 'that may be  
taken out,' ἔξαιρετός, ἡ, ὁν.

— place: vide 'occur.'

— up: ἀναιρέω.

taken, to be: captured: ἀλίσκο-  
μαι.

talk: λαλέin.

— with: διαλέγομαι.

—, to have a: εἰς λόγους ἐλθεῖν.

talkative: λάλος, (η) ον.

tall: vide 'large.'

tame: ἥμερος, ον.

Taochian: δ Τάοχος.

targeteer: vide S. V., №. 6.

Tartarus: δ Τάρταρος.

taste: γεύομαι, gen.

Tauri, the: οι Ταῦροι (ἐν Ταύροις,  
among the Taurians).

'taxis': ἡ τάξις.

taxiarch: δ ταξιαρχος, vide L.  
& S.

teach: διδάσκω.

tear (sb): τὸ δάκρυον.

tell: λέγω, εἰπον. — in detail:  
διέξειμι, διηγέομαι.temple: δ νεώς, ώ (the sacred  
precinct, τὸ ἱερόν).

ten: δέκα.

tent (vb.): σκηνόω.

tent (sb.): ἡ σκηνή.

terrible: δεινός, ἡ, ὁν. extreme,  
ἔσχατος, η, ον.terrify: φοβέω, καταπλήσσω, 2  
aor. pass. κατεπλάγη.

testimony: ἡ μαρτυρία.

than: gen. case alone; or ἡ.

thank-offerings: τὰ χαριστήρια

that: vide § II.

the: δ, ἡ, τό.

Thebes: αἱ Θῆβαι.

theft: ἡ κλοπή, accent, § 73 (II. I).

their: vide § 9; often article  
with noun, vide § 3 (c).

them: vide § 9.

themselves: vide § 9.

then (time): τότε.

— (sequence), secondly, ἔπειτα  
δέ, then again τοῦτο δέ.— (so then, therefore) † οὖν,  
† δή, † τοίνυν.

thence: from —: ἐκεῖθεν, αὐτόθεν.

there: ταύτη, ἐκεῖ.

thereafter: use ἔπειτα.

therefore: † οὖν, οὐκοῦν, † τοίνυν,  
διὰ ταῦτα, ὥστε.

thereupon: often turn freely,

e. g. 'hearing this;' or 'seeing  
this' or τότε δή.

Thersites: δ Θερσίτης.

they: vide § 9.

thickness (i. e. width): τὸ εὔρος.

thigh: vide S. V., No. I.

thin: scanty: σπάνιος, α, ον,

ψεδνός, ἡ, ὁν (H.).

thing: usually expr. by neut. of  
adj., or τὸ χρῆμα.

think: οἴομαι, νομίζω, ἔγεομαι.

have in mind: ἔννοέομαι, I

aor. pass. ἔννοήθην.

think it fitting: expect: ἀξιῶ.

thirst: ἡ δίψα, τὸ δίψος.

thirty: τριάκοντα.

this: οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, cf. § 9.

thither: ἐκεῖσε.

**thole-strap**: ὁ τροπός ( $\sqrt{\tau\acute{r}e\pi\omega}$ , accent, § 74, 1); ὁ τροπωτήρ, a twisted leathern thong by which the oar was fastened.

**thou**: σύ.

**thread**: τὸ λίνον (esp. of Fates, H. and poet.).

**threat**: ἡ ἀπειλή.

**threaten**: ἀπειλέω.

**three**: τρεῖς, τρία.

— headed: τρικέφαλος, ον.

— thousand: τρισχιλιοι, αι, α.

**through**: by: from: ὑπό, gen.; partic. alone, § 15 (2).

— (space or time), διά, gen.

— (on account of, by reason of), διά, acc.

**throw**: βάλλω.

— aside: ἀπορρίπτω.

— around: περιβάλλω.

— down: pay down: καταίθημι.

— one's self on: fall on: προσπίπτω.

**thrown-down**: fallen: πεσών, οῦσα, ὄν.

**thumb**: ὁ μέγας δάκτυλος.

**thunder**: *vide* S. V., No. 4.

— bolt: *vide* S. V., No. 4.

**thus**: so: οὖτω(s).

**tiger**: *vide* S. V., No. 7.

**time**: ὁ χρόνος. fitting time, ὁ καιρός. hour, ἡ ὥρα.

**Tissaphernes**: ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, ους, heterocl. 1st decl.

**Titans**: οἱ Τιτᾶνες.

**Titurius**: ὁ Τιτούριος.

**to**: into: towards: εἰς (§ 63, VIII.) παρά, πρός, all c. acc.

— (of persons only), ως.

**to**: up to: ἐπί, acc., also ἐπί, c. gen. of object towards which.

**to, in order —**: ἵνα, ώς, ὅπως, § 36.

**to-day**: τήμερον, σήμερον ( $\sqrt{\eta\mu\acute{e}\rho\alpha}$ .)

**toe**: *vide* S. V., No. 1.

**together**: ἀμα, or dative alone, ὁμοῦ.

**toil**: πονέω. without —, ἀπονος, ον.

**tomb**: ὁ τάφος.

**to-morrow**: αὔριον, ἡ αὔριον.

**tongue**: language: ἡ γλῶσσα.

**tooth**: ὁ ὀδούς, δόντος.

**top of**: at the furthest end:

ἄκρος, α, ον.

**torch** (later 'lamp'): ἡ λαμπάς, ἀδος.

**torture** (vb.): βασανίζω (i. e. examine by torture).

**towards**: *vide* 'to.'

**tower**: ὁ πύργος, ἡ τύρσις.

**town**: to be in —: ἐπιδημέω.

—, to be out of: ἀποδημέω.

**tragic-poet**: ὁ ιραγῳδοποιός, poet and actor, τραγῳδός.

**travel**: to (to arrive): ἀφικνέομαι.

**treat**: affect: διατίθημι.

— so and so: use πράσσω.

**tree**: τὸ δένδρον. τὰ δένδρα 'fruit trees'; ἡ ὄλη, 'wood, timber.'

**tremendous**: use superl. of μέγας.

**trial** (judicial): ἡ δίκη, ἡ κρίσις.

**triangle**: τὸ τρίγωνον.

**trip up** (trv.): ὑποσκελίζω ( $\sqrt{\sigma\kappa\acute{e}\lambda\sigma}$ ); (intr.): tumble,

fall: σφάλλομαι.

**trouble**: to give trouble: πράγματα παρέχειν.

**troublesome**: λυπηρός, ἀ, ὄν.

Troy : ἡ Τροία, τὸ Ἰλιον (also ἡ Ἰλιος).

true : ἀληθής, ἐσ.

truly : ἀληθῶς or use τὰ ἀληθῆ.

trumpet : ἡ σάλπιγξ.

truth : ἡ ἀλήθεια. τὸ ἀληθές, τὰ ἀληθῆ.

try : πειράομαι or use imperf. of verb, cf. § 27.

tunic : δ χιτών, ωνος.

turn (sb.) : part : τὸ μέρος, ἐν μέρει 'in turn.'

— (vb.) : τρέπω, στρέφω.

— about : to twist : διαστρέφω, 2 aor. pass. διεστράφην.

— around (intr.) : μεταστρέφομαι, 2 aor. pass. μετεστράφην.

— aside : ἐκτρέπω.

— into : *vide* 'make,' 'become.'

tusk : δ χαλιόδοντος, δοντος.

twelve : δώδεκα.

twenty : εἴκοσι.

twenty-five : εἴκοσι πέντε.

twenty-five men : a division of

— : ἡ ἐνωμοτία, but cf. L. & S.

twice : δίς.

two : δύο.

typhoon : δ τυφώς, ω.

## U

ugly : disgraceful : αἰσχρός, ἀ, ὁν.

unable : tr. 'not able.'

unawares : use λανθάνω.

uncertain : ἄδηλος, ον.

uncle : *vide* S. V., No. 2.

uncover (one's head) : ἐκκαλύπτομαι.

under (prep.) : ὑπό, gen. (also c. acc.).

—, below (adv.) : κάτω.

underground : κατάγειος, ον, ὑπόγειος, ον.

undermine : dig through : τοιχωρυχέω, διορύσσω.

understand : ἐπίσταμαι.

unfortunate : κακοδαίμων, ον.

unjust : ἄδικος, ον.

unjustly : ἄδικως.

unlawful : use οὐ and θέμις.

unless : εἰ μή.

unluckily : δυστυχώς.

unnoticed, to be : to escape attention : use λανθάνω c. acc.

unnumbered : ἀναριθμητος, ον.

unoccupied : empty : κενός, ή, ον.

until (prep.) : μέχρι, gen.

— (conj.) : ἔως, μέχρι, ἔστε (ἄν); also after neg. (οὐ) πρίν, *vide* § 51 (a).

unwilling, to be : οὐκ ἐθέλειν.

up to this : εἰς τοῦτο.

upon : ἐπί, dat., gen. (gen. regularly in some phrases) ; ἐν, dat.

upper (adv.) : ἄνω.

upper story : *vide* S. V., No. 3.

urge : claim : ἀξιόω.

urge on : encourage : παραμυθέομαι.

us : *vide* § 9.

use : χράομαι, dat.

useful : χρήσιμος, (η), ον.

usually : (ώς) ἐπὶ τὸ πολύ.

utter (send a sound) : ἵημι.

scream : κλάζω (poet.). *Vide* 'scream.'

## V

vacant : empty : κενός, ἡ, ὅν.  
 vain, in : μάτην.  
 valiant : strong : ἀλκιμος, (η), ον.  
 varied : of all sorts : παντοῖος, α, ον.  
 vault (sb.) : ὁ κύκλος (*τοῦ οὐρανοῦ*).  
 vein : *vide* S. V., No. 1.  
 vengeance, to take : *vide* 'avenge.'  
 verses : τὰ ἔπη.  
 very : often use superl. of adj. or adv. ; also πάνυ, μάλα, μάλιστα, λίαν, σφόδρα.  
 viand : *vide* 'relish.'  
 victorious : use pf. ptc. of νικάω.  
 victory : *vide* S. V., No. 6.  
 views (i. e. opinion or plan) : ἡ ἐπίνοια.  
 vine : ἡ ἄμπελος.  
 violence : ἡ βία. by — : πρὸς βίᾳ, or βίᾳ.  
 Virgil : ὁ Οὐργυλίος, or Βεργύλιος.  
 visit (i. e. to come to) : ἀφικνέομαι, προσέρχομαι.  
 voice : ἡ φωνή.  
 voluntarily : use ἐθέλων, or ἐκῶν ἐκοῦσα, ἐκόν.  
 vow (not to), to (vb.) : use οὐ φημι.  
 voyage : ὁ πλοῦς.  
 vulture : ὁ γύψ, γυπός.

## W

wagon : ἡ ἀμαξα.  
 wail : dirge : ὁ θρῆνος.

wait for : expect : ἐλπίζω, ἀναμένω.  
 walk : βαδίζω. go : εἰμι. travel : ὁδοιπορέω.  
 — about : περιπατέω, περίειμι, περιέρχομαι.  
 — along : βαδίζω.  
 wall : *vide* S. V., No. 3 : ὁ τοίχος.  
 wall off : ἀποτειχίζω. wall around : περιουκοδομέω.  
 want : *vide* 'wish,' 'need.'  
 wanting, to be : ἀπείναι, δεῖν.  
 war (sb.) : ὁ πόλεμος.  
 to wage — against (vb.) : προσπολεμέω, dat.  
 warm : θερμός, ἡ, ὅν, ἀλεεινός, ἡ, ὅν.  
 watch : τηρέω.  
 water : τὸ ὕδωρ, ὕδατος.  
 way (road) : ἡ ὁδός.  
 — (manner) : ὁ τρόπος.  
 wear away : rub out : ἐκτρίβω.  
 weave : ὑφαίνω.  
 week : say 'seven days (and seven nights).'  
 weep : δακρύω.  
 weight : τὸ βάρος.  
 well (sb.) : τὸ φρέαρ, ατος.  
 — (adv.) : εὖ, καλῶς. justly : δικαίως.  
 —, to be : εὖ ἔχειν.  
 —, to fare : εὖ πράττειν.  
 — ! (excl.), or 'well ! but'), often in transitions at head of clause : ἀλλά.  
 well-broken : χειροήθης, ες (exc. accent, *vide* § 79).  
 western (of evening) : in the west : Ἐσπέριος, α, ον, Ἐσπέρος, ον.

wet: (vb.) : βρέχω.  
 what's more: καὶ δὴ καὶ.  
 what sort of? (inter.) : ποῖος; a;  
 ov;  
 what sort (rel.) : οἵος, a, ov.  
 wheel: ὁ τροχός ( $\sqrt{\tau\acute{r}e\chi\omega}$ ); ac-  
 cent, § 74.  
 wheel-shaped: τροχοειδής, ἐσ.  
 when (temporal): vide § 51.  
 use participle, or ὅτε, ἐπεί,  
 etc., often gen. absolute.  
 — ever: ὅταν, ἐπήν, etc. w. subj.,  
 or ὅτε, etc., w. opt., § 51 (b).  
 — ? (inter.): πότε;  
 where (rel.): ὅπου, οὖ, ἐν φῷ.  
 — ? (inter.): ποῦ;  
 whether? (inter. adj.): whether  
 of two? πότερος; a; ov;  
 — ? (inter. adv.): πότερον;  
 — (indirect): εἰ. whether  
 . . . or, εἴτε . . . εἴτε.  
 while (temporal): gen. abs. or  
 vide § 51.  
 — (but): τὸ δέ.  
 little —: use μικροῦ δεῖν.  
 whirl-aloft: μετεωρίζω.  
 — around: vide 'turn around';  
 curling around (as smoke):  
 ἐλίσσομαι (H. and poet.).  
 whither: ὅποι.  
 who? which? what? (inter.):  
 τίς; τί;  
 — (indirect): ὅστις ήτις, ὅτι.  
 — (relative): ὃς, η, ὃ.  
 — ever: ὅστις, ητις, ὅτι.  
 whole: ὅλος, η, ον.  
 why? τί; διὰ τί;  
 why! (excl.): ἀλλά.  
 wicked: roguish: πανούργος, ον.  
 inter-shield: τὸ γέρρον.

widely (i. e. much) : πολύ.  
 width: τὸ εὐρός.  
 wife: ἡ γυνή, γυναικές.  
 wild: ἄγριος, a, ov.  
 wild-beast: ὁ θήρ, θηρός.  
 will: desire (vb.): ἔθελω, βού-  
 λομαι.  
 — : decree (sb.): τὸ δόγμα, τὸ  
 θέλημα (Arist. & N. T.).  
 wind: ὁ ἄνεμος, τὸ πνεῦμα (also  
 'breath, spirit').  
 window: vide S. V., No. 3.  
 ή θυρίς, ίδος  
 wine: ὁ οἶνος.  
 wing: ἡ πτέρυξ, υγος: vide S.  
 V., No. 8.  
 — of army: vide S. V., No. 6.  
 winter: storm: ὁ χειμών, ωντος:  
 vide S. V., No. 5.  
 wintry: χειμέριος (a), ον.  
 wise: φρόνιμος (η), ον, σοφός, ή,  
 ον.  
 wish (vb.): βούλομαι, ἔθελω.  
 witch-craft: juggling: ἡ γοη-  
 τεία.  
 with: use dat. alone, or, μετά  
 c. gen., ἀμα, σύν (Xen. and  
 poet.).  
 — (near): παρά, dat.  
 — (having): use ἔχων, λαβών,  
 φέρων: vide § 15 (3).  
 withdraw: go away: ἀπιέναι.  
 within (adv.): ἐνδον, ἐντός (adv.  
 or prep. c. gen.).  
 from —: ἐνδοθεν.  
 without: ἀνεν (gen.): or, οὐκ  
 ἔχων.  
 — trouble: ἀπραγμόνως.  
 witness (person): ὁ μάρτυς, υρος.  
 — (testimony): ἡ μαρτυρία.

wolf: δ λύκος.

woman: ἡ γυνή, ναικός.

women's apartments: *vide S.*

V., No. 3.

wonder (sb.): τὸ θαῦμα.

wonderful: θαυμάσιος, a, ov.

wood: τὸ ξύλον.

—: forest: timber: ἡ ὄλη.

wooden: ξύλινος, (η), ov.

word: τὸ ἔπος.

articulate —: voice: ἡ φωνή.

work: τὸ ἔργον.

workshop: τὸ ἐργαστήριον.

world: universe: *vide S.* V.,

No. 4.

worn out, to be: use ἀπειρηκώς,  
νῖα, ὁς, from ἀπεῖπον.

worst: *vide* 'bad.'

worth: worthy of: ἀξιος, a, ov,  
c. gen.

— mention: ἀξιόλογος, ov.

— seeing: ἀξιοθέατος, ov.

wound (vb.): τιτρώσκω.

— (sb.): τὸ ἔλκος, τὸ τραῦμα.

wretched (adj.), (as sb. = 'poor  
wretch'): ταλαιπωρος, ov.

write: γράφω.

writing (sb.): τὸ γράμμα.

writer: author: historian: δ  
συγγραφεύς, δ λογογράφος (=also 'speech-writer').

wrong-doing (injury): τὸ ἀδί-  
κημα. (error): τὸ ἀμάρτημα.

## X

Xanthias: δ Ξανθίας.

Xenophon: δ Ξενοφῶν, ωντος.

Xerxes: δ Ξέρξης.

## Y

year: τὸ ἔτος, δ ἐνιαυτός.

yearly: κατὰ ἔτος.

yes: ναι.

'yes, but': use ἀλλά.

yet (still): ἔτι.

—: *vide* 'nevertheless.'

yoke (vb.): to put under the

—: ὑποζεύγνυμι.

you: *vide* 'thou,' § 9.

young: τὸ τέκνον (νίκτω) (nest-  
ling from egg, δ νεοσσός).

— man: youth: δ νεανίας, δ  
νεανίσκος. Accent, § 74 (5).

your: (thine, σός, σή, σόν. your,  
ὑμέτερος, a, ov).

## Z

Zeno: δ Ζήνων, ωνος.

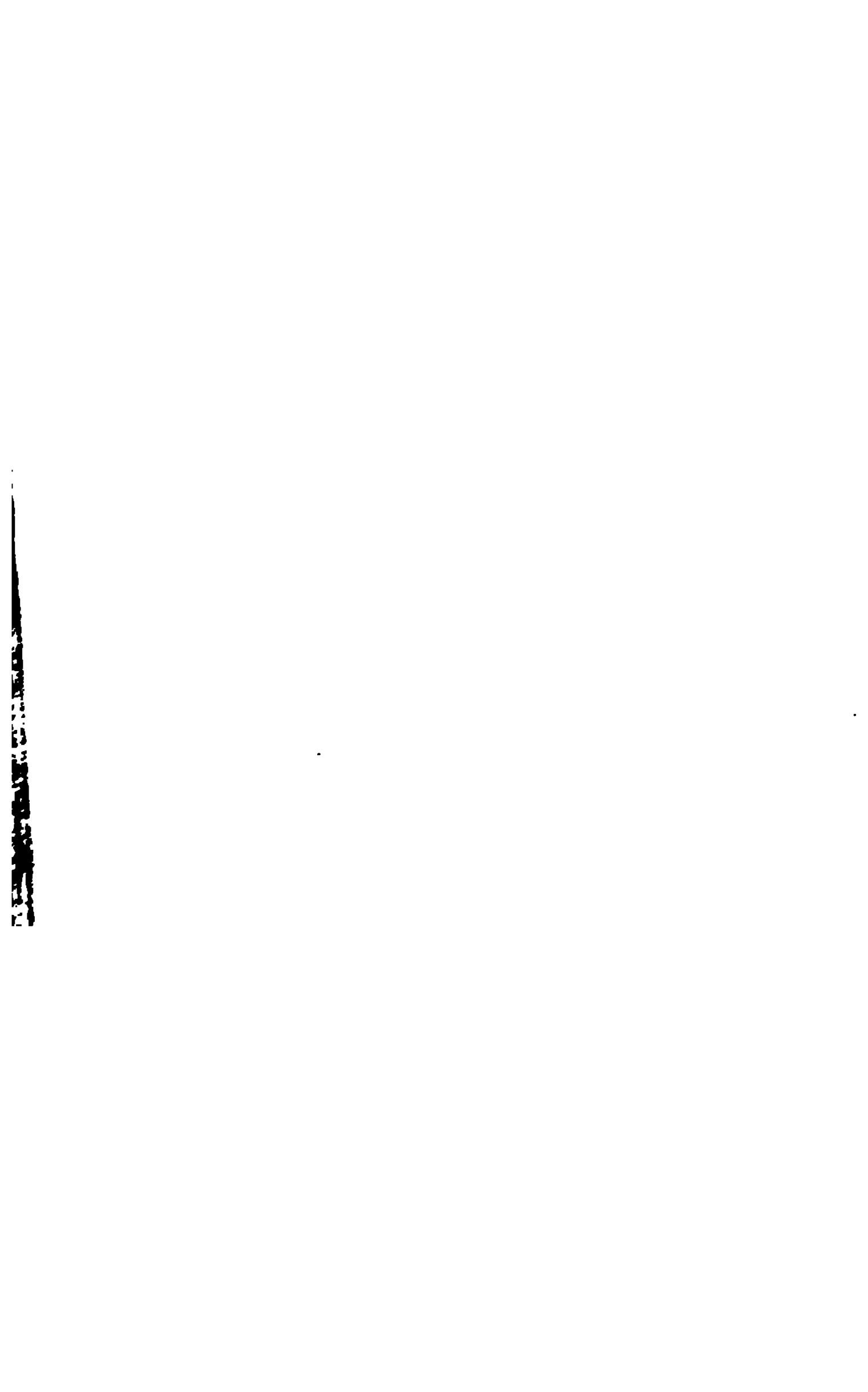
Zenophilus: δ Ζηνόφιλος.

Zeus: Ζεύς, Διός.

The genitive of nouns in ης (as) is not indicated in the first declension.

The genitive of nouns in ις is not indicated when it is εως.

The genitive of nouns in ων, ωρ, ην, etc. (liquid stems of 3d decl.), is not indicated unless the vowel is long in the stem.



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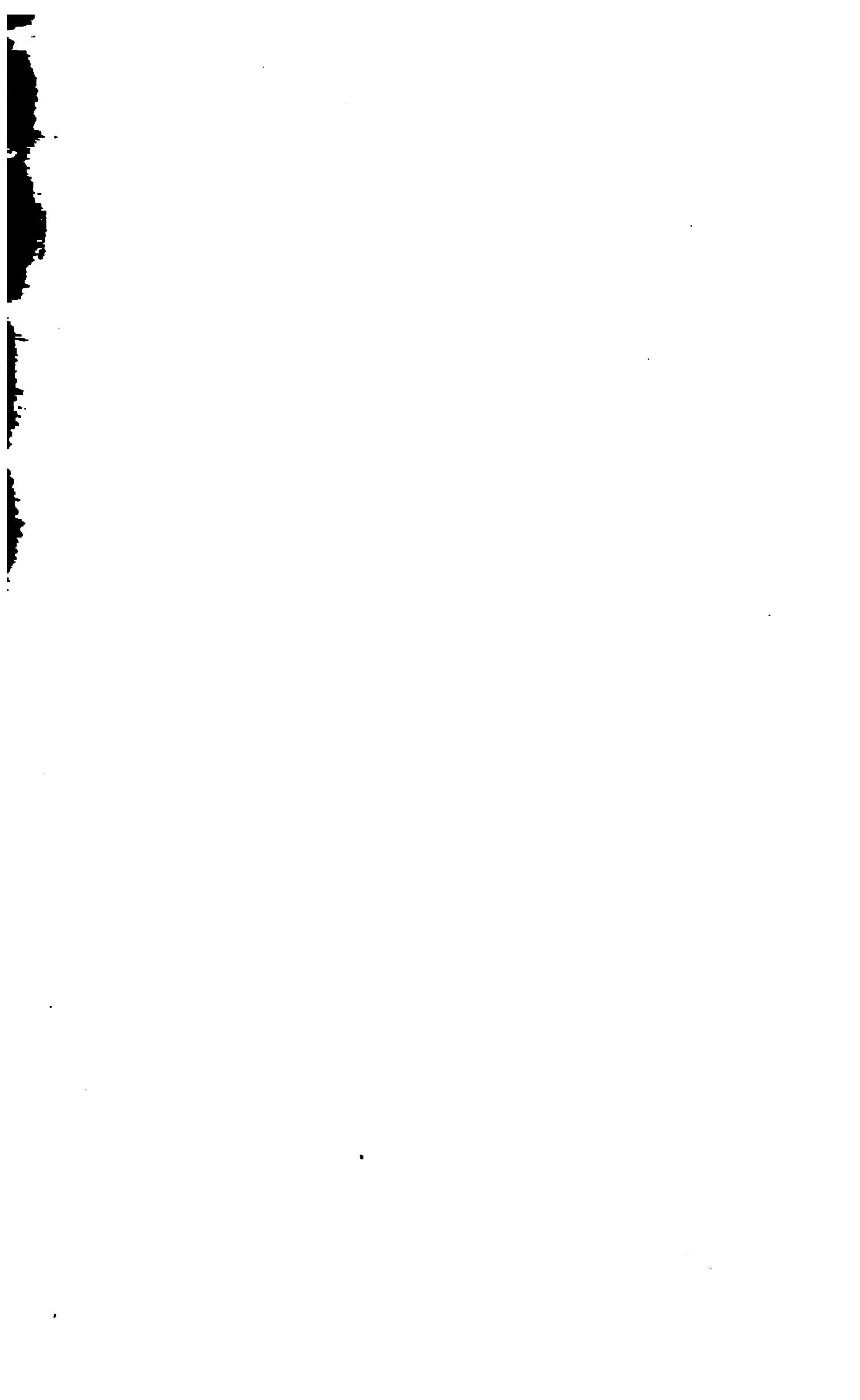
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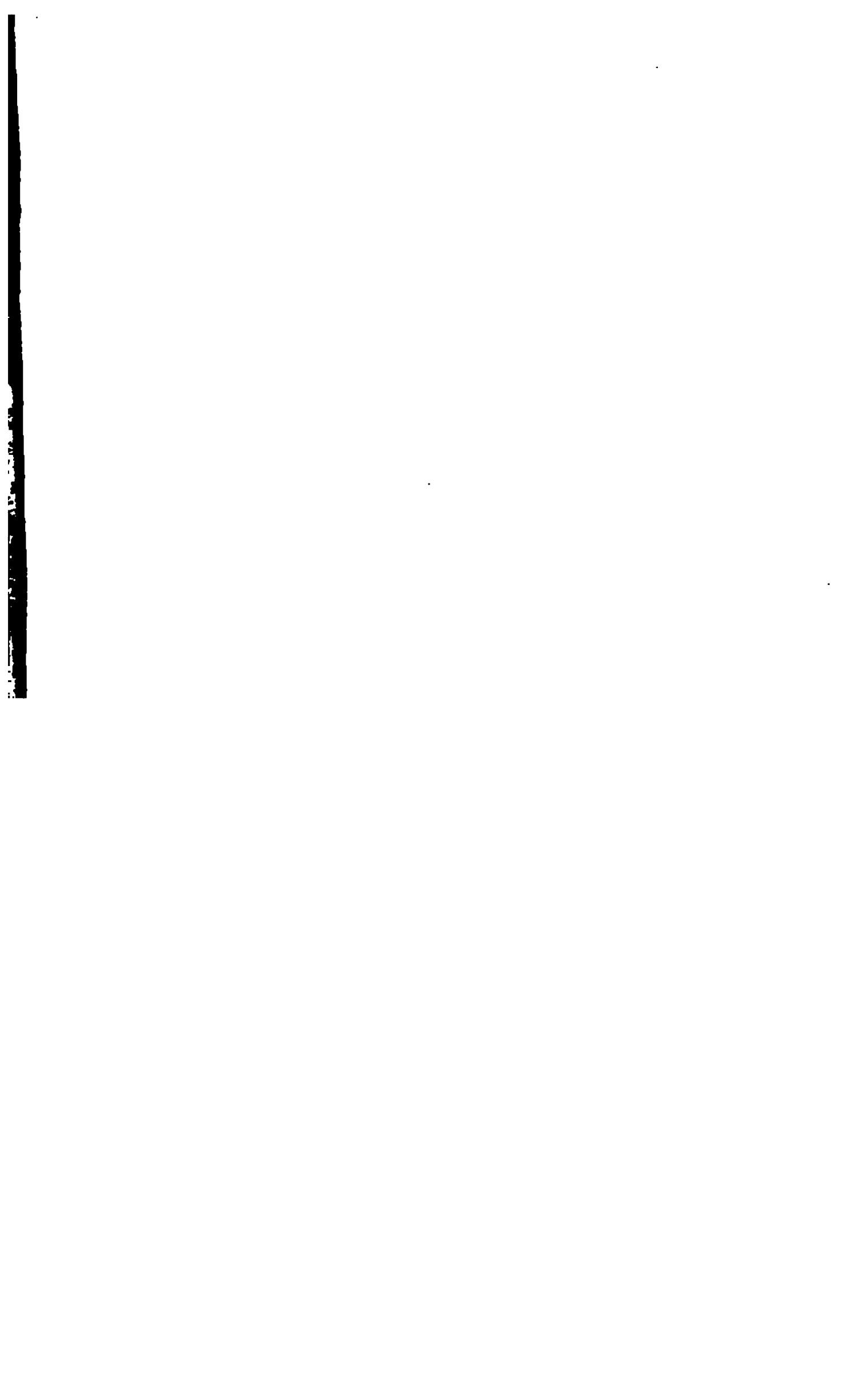
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